The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,645—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............ As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage 335

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Co[illegible] as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable [illegible]tion will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.)

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company. No. 2, Hummum Street
Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
13th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
LOCAL BOARD.
W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.
Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th Oct.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay 25th September 1879.

NOTICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re.1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS. All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
4th September, 1879.

CASSIPORE SUGAR.

CONTINUAL supplies of these PURE SUGARS in *patent waterproof bags* are kept at the Godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st White Finest Crystals	10 lb. Bag,	Rs. 2-?	per Bag.
,,	40 ,,	,, 8-4	,,
,,	80 ,,	,, 16-0	,,
2nd White Small	10 ,,	,, 2-0	,,
Grainy Yellow	10 ,,	,, 1-10	,,
Ditto	40 ,,	,, 6-2	,,
Ditto	80 ,,	,, 12-2	,,

Samples may be seen at the Office.

No order executed unless accompanied by Cash.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN, Agent for the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

J. L. WATSON'S PATENT WATER LIFT.

THIS WATER LIFT is allowed to be the most simple in construction of any brought out. One worked by two coolies can lift a Hogshead of Water (54 Gallons) 16 to 17 feet high in two minutes.

There is no iron work about it, with the exception of the Spindle Mounting; no Valves to get out of order.

The model can be seen at work daily, Sundays excepted, at the Office of the undersigned, who will be glad to supply these Lifts and render all information needed.

Lifts to raise greater depths can also be supplied.

Any person infringing this Patent or using one of these Lifts obtained otherwise than through an authorized Agent will be prosecuted.

For particulars apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN, Agent for Watson's Patent Water Lift, Bombay Presidency.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th July 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY-LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government
Paper for .... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash............ ,, 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa............Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool............ ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
LEO DAURE, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 10th October 1879.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per share has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 16th October, 1879, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of BAI KESSUR, widow of THUCKER KOREJEE TEJPAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

HUREEDASS SOONDERDASS, ANUNDRAO CHINTOBA, and GOCULDASS NENSEY ....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI KESSUR, widow of the late THUCKER KOREJEE TEJPAL, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed applicants as three of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT, Applicants' Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 32.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
BATTICALOA LIGHT.

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice that in consequence of the encroachment of the sea on the step of the Batticaloa flagstaff, the port light will, on and after the 15th September, 1879, be hoisted to an elevation of 35 feet above the sea on a temporary mast placed near the present one until the flagstaff can be erected on a new site, notice of which will be given.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 6th October 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70a, and 748b.
,, Light list for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 155, 103a.
,, ,, ,, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.
,, ,, ,, Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

By Order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
PROF. O. PHELP BROWN'S
STANDARD HERBAL REMEDIES.

THE ACASIAN BALSAM—THE RENOVATING PILLS—THE HERBAL OINTMENT—THE WOODLAND BALM—THE RESTORATIVE ASSIMILANT, &c.

☞ A Treatise on Herbal Remedies supplied on application.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
AUTHORISED AGENTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES will Relieve Headaches in Five Minutes!

In use by THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and other DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

B. S. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ......Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... ,, 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PUNCH a la Romaine, Spring Soup, Oyster Scallops, Lamb Peas, French Beefsteaks, Roast Mutton, Fowl Pillau, T. B. Pudding, To-night, Dinner 1-8. Temple Bar.

WANTED, for a month or so, use of HORSE and PHAETON. Good stable. Terms must be moderate. Apply to "W. G.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a GOOD BILLIARD TABLE between 6 and 10 feet in length, with all necessary appurtenances. Address "J. P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BILLIARDS—A Billiard Match between a European Amateur and a Parsee will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK, who writes well and has been accustomed to correspondence. Apply by letter to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK—Best Phaetons and Tongas procurable from PEROZSHAH BURJORJI, Proprietor Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE LET, a few ROOMS in APOLLO STREET. Rent ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40. Apply to "S. F. P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA PHAETON and PAIR of well matched PONIES with HARNESS. Apply to "ZERO," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, from Joseph Prime & Sons, by s. s. Teheran, fresh consignments of Ham, Bacon, and Cheese. Prices very moderate. Apply to C DOSSABHOY & Co., 144, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, and at Camp Deolalee.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved R. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF YOU WISH FOR A REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS ICE CREAM, Iced Drink, Cream Soda and a Sandwich go to PEARSE'S in Apollo Street.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MANUFACTURED (SPECIALLY to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICE LIST, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
7 inch CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 28, Rs. 36, and Rs. 50.
POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
DRAWING PENS, in variety.
BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
DRAWING BOARDS. SLOPES and BATTERS.
THEODOLITES, EVEREST'S. Rs. 425.
Do. TRANSIT. Rs. 450.
ABNEY'S LEVELS. Rs. 32.
CLINOMETERS. Rs. 28.
POCKET SEXTANTS, Rs. 72.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES. Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
CROSS STAFF HEADS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 27.
PENNY'S METALLIC NOTE BOOKS.
CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 42; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.
7 inch CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45.
HALF SETS. Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.
PROPORTIONAL, BEAM, and POCKET COMPASSES.
ENGINE DIVIDED SCALES, Boxwood and Ivory.
THE SQUARES. SET SQUARES. CURVES.
STENCIL PLATES. STENCIL BRUSHES and INK.
DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch, Rs. 180.
Do. DANCER'S. Rs. 225.
LEVELLING STAVES. Rs. 42.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES. Rs. 36, Rs. 72 and Rs. 85.
LAND CHAINS. Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 11-8.
CHESTERMAN'S STEEL TAPES. Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.
OPTICAL SQUARES. Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 20.
PENNY'S FIELD AND LEVELLING BOOKS.

ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.

Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. In box with lock and key. Rs. 31-8.

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

Special attention is given to this department, and frequent parcels, to ensure freshness, are imported from MESSRS. WINSOR and NEWTON, for whose Manufactures TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

WATER COLOURS, dry and moist, each 10 ans. to Rs. 3.
BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLOURS. Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 32, Rs. 38, and Rs. 45.
DRAWING PAPERS, Whatman's celebrated.
WATER COLOUR LIQUIDS AND MEDIUMS.
METALLIC SAUCERS, SHELLS, &c.
DRAWING PINS. CHARCOALS.
PALETTES, SAUCERS, SLANTS, &c.
DIPPERS and WATER BOTTLES.
OIL COLOURS, in tubes, each 6 as. to Rs. 2-12.
SKETCHING PAPER and TABLETS. MILLBOARDS.
TRACING CLOTH. TRACING PAPER. CANVAS.
BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS. Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 28, and Rs. 70.
BOXES OF COLOURS in TUBES. Rs. 14, Rs. 34, and Rs. 50.
SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS.
BRUSHES, Sable and Camel-Hair.
CRAYONS, PENCILS, ERASERS.
BOXES OF OIL COLOURS. Rs. 7-8, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 43, Rs. 50 and Rs. 70.
CANVAS. MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
BRUSHES, Hog Hair and Sable.
PALETTES. BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA, &c.

HANDBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS ON ART.

Illustrated Descriptive Price Lists gratis on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggist and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.			CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY	Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL	Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT	Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts		
	*** STARS, Quarts		
	**** STARS { FLASKS		
	**** STARS { ½ FLASKS		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undernoted SPECIALLY LOW RATES have been fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appear to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28!

Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 28 per dozen Reduced to............Rs. 20 per dozen.
Cartes Visites do. do. 16 do do. .... 10 do.

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6............Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)............ ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)............ ,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DISCOUNT of FIFTEEN PER CENT. is now allowed to insurers on FIRE POLICIES.

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on all FIRE POLICIES from this date.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th October 1879.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE are now prepared to allow a DISCOUNT of FIFTEEN PER CENT. to insurers on FIRE POLICIES.

LYON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th October 1879.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on all FIRE POLICIES from this date.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th October 1879.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain HARRY BENNETT McNEILL, Brigade Major, Sind Frontier Force, must submit the same to the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of publication of this notice.

T. BELL, Lieut Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Jacobabad, 8th October 1879.

GEMS OF ENGLISH POETRY.—A Choice Collection of nearly 200 Selections for the use of High Schools, with BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, EXPLANATORY NOTES and INSTRUCTIONS in VERSIFICATION and FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, by D. N. WADIA, M.A., Principal, Sir J. J. P. B. Institution. Full Cloth Board, 252 pages, price Rs. 2. Postage 2 annas.

N. B.—The work will be very useful to candidates for Matriculation. BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on SATURDAY, the 18th October, current, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff will propose the following Resolutions, of which he has given due notice in conformity with Clause 59 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

1. That the Directors be requested not to purchase on account of this Company, the Mills of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company (in Liquidation).

2. That the money when received from the Government for the sale of the foreshore rights, &c., be distributed amongst the shareholders of this Company.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th October 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS .... } Official Liquidators.

THE abovenamed Official Liquidators INVITE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mill and certain moveable property.

For particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of Title, application can be made to the Official Liquidators at No. 28, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

The Official Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer, or to receive any offer later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1879.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators abovenamed.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Sind Press Company, Limited will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October, instant, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 4th October, 1879:—

"That in future all Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in Bombay, and that the Board may consist solely of members who are residents of Bombay, and that the Board be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint an Agent or Agents resident in Kurrachee, to carry on the business of the Company at Kurrachee under the direction of the Board and in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company."

By Order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH, Secretary and Treasurer.
4th October, 1879.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 20th day of October, instant, at 3 of the clock in the Afternoon, to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the agreement, dated the Second day of October, 1879, and made between the Official Liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the first part, the Directors of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the second part, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., of the third part, being an agreement for the purchase by the Company of the Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Fixtures, and Stores, and the Cotton Yarn and Cloth in course of manufacture of and belonging to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be, and the same is hereby, approved, sanctioned, and confirmed, and that the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for carrying the said purchase into effect.

2. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to increase the Capital of the Company by the sum of Rupees 13,50,000 by the issue of New Shares of Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 500 each, which shares shall in the first place be offered to the Shareholders in the following manner, namely, for every two shares held by a Shareholder, he shall be offered one new share of Rupees 1,000, and if he hold an uneven number of shares, he shall be offered in addition one new Share of Rupees 500. Any Shareholder holding only one share shall be offered one share of Rupees 500. That upon any Shareholder becoming possessed of two or more of the said Shares of Rupees 500 each, he shall forthwith apply to the Directors to have every two of them consolidated into one Share of Rupees 1,000. That no vote shall be recorded in respect of any Share of Rupees 500.

3. That any of the said New Shares which may remain unallotted at the expiration of one calendar month from the time when they were first offered to the Shareholders may be taken over by the Directors and sold by them from time to time at a premium or a discount as they may think fit.

4. That in addition to the powers of borrowing money conferred upon the Directors by Clause (B) of the 75th Article of Association the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to borrow the sum of Rupees Three Lacs.

And Notice is hereby also given, that a copy of the said Agreement, dated the 2nd day of October, 1879, for the purchase by this Company of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill can be seen by the Shareholders on application to the Secretary of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company at any time prior to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 11th October 1879.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS' CASH BAZAAR.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

LARGE SHIPMENTS of every class and description of GOODS will arrive within the next few days.

Note address—
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well known Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, known as "ALTAMONT," lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice Pinhey. For rent and otherparticulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, on Cumbala Hill, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of H. Bicknell, Esq., Solicitor, High Court. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, within five minutes' walk from the Grant Road Station, opposite the Mission House. Rent only Rs. 85. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, next to the Grant Road Station, now in the occupation of Mr. Barker. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWER.

THE well known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the New Colaba Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Bruce Lane, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October current, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1879.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To confirm Resolution passed at General Meeting of Shareholders held on 27th September, 1879, sanctioning sale of the Company's foreshore properties to Government.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 22nd current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 8th October 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER to the Company's Specification in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, within one month of acceptance of Tender.

Specification may be learned on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 8th October 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION
BY
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX
At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c, &c
UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7 4
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4 14	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
6½ ft. by 8 ...	6 0	9½ ft. by 12 ...	13 0
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2 12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7 ft. by 9 ...	5 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3 12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

		Rs.	as.
32 in. by 32...	per doz.	7	8
32 in. by 45...	,,	10	8
34 in. by 34...	,,	8	8
34 in. by 45...	,,	11	4
34 in. by 54...	,,	13	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, SHIKAR CLOTH.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1879.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 97¾, but French Rentes have receded from 118½ to 118¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours are still quoted at 77½, while Fours-and a-half have advanced to 85.

The Bank of England return for the week, as was to be expected from the considerable withdrawals previously advised, shows a slight decrease in strength. The Reserve has decreased by £800,000 and Bullion by £700,000, while Discounts show an increase of £400,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 51½ to 50 per cent., but in the open market rates of discount are unaltered at 1¼ per cent on 3 months' and 1½ per cent on 4 months' bills.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed and Rapeseed are partially 6d. to 9d. per quarter higher. Wheat is unchanged.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Sawginned Dharwar and Compta, but prices for these grades are; to a certain extent, nominal, the quantity in the Liverpool market being insignificant. In New York yesterday, ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 10¼ to 10⅜ cents, and January shipment from 10·34 to 10·46 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	24,000	20,500	21,000
Six days' do.	142,000	128,700	113,000
Total since 1st Sept.	722,600	649,200	374,000

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has advanced from 52d. to 52¼d. per oz., and private telegrams report it firm at the latter rate, which is equivalent to about 1s. 8 1-32d. per oz. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton of £120,000 for Bombay and £20,000 for Calcutta.

EXCHANGE this morning, owing to the rise in Silver, opened strong with an advance of 1-16d. per rupee, and Calcutta telegrams advising about the same level, no change has taken place during the day. At the moment the market looks strong, and the Banks being more willing sellers than buyers for future delivery, confirm the feeling that rates are likely to advance still further. But with the holidays coming on in Calcutta the market will depend much more on this side than formerly, and as our export trade is the reverse of action it is not unlikely we may see a temporary reaction before a permanent rise takes place. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 5-32d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2·15	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm with a fair amount of enquiry, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 93¼ and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 100⅞. The report about a new loan seems to be entirely unfounded, no confirmation whatever having been received.

The SHARE market continues dull, and values where altered at all are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombay are ½ lower at Rs. 666½. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. It is reported that the Sassoon Press Co. is to be reconstituted under another name owing to a change being rendered necessary in the agreement with Messrs. Sassoon and Co. for ground rent owing to the transfer of the Sassoon Dock to Government. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s shares are dull, and a decline of Rs. 5 is quoted in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Oriental and Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON is practically unchanged. For ready Cotton the export demand is insignificant, and rates are about the same, while of New Crop for future delivery no transactions are reported, sellers declining to contract for earlier than February delivery, of which there are no buyers.

SEEDS.—Linseed and Rapeseed are dull at nominally unchanged prices. Of Gingelly some small purchases of ready New White are reported at Rs. 43½ and contracts for mixed December delivery at Rs. 41½ per candy.

In WHEAT no fresh purchases are reported, the advance in Freights and Exchange, rendering business impracticable with a margin on home quotations.

FREIGHTS have shown some little activity today. For Liverpool the Branksome Hall (S. S.) has booked Wheat at 23s. 9d. and the S. S. Britannia has been fixed, to arrive, for a part cargo for Liverpool of Wheat at 23s. 9d., and for Seeds to Genoa and Merseilles at 30s. per ton. For January-February shipment the P. and O. have made further engagements for Trieste and Venice at 30s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS on the spot are steady with a fair average business doing from the bazaar, and to arrive a considerable trade has been done on a sterling basis, owing to the improvement in exchange. The market closes firm.

COALS are still very firm, but no further transactions to arrive have been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	666½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.s*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p. s	180
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,090
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	82 p.s.	615
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	800	all	18 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	910
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	215
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,215
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	520 xd.

Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		405
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	58
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	750
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	do	230
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	425
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	640
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
K. Muccanjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	565
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	200
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,065
Morarjee Spinning	1,04[illegible]	1,000	all	Nil	930
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	565
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	88
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	535
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	40[illegible]	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,950
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	285
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Treacher and Co.	1,99[illegible]	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th Oct. 1879. Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,71,543	0	0
Merchandise	2,59,880	0	0
Telegraph	1,067	0	0
Total Rs.	4,32,490	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles. Total Rs.	4,08,672	12	3
Increase	23,817	3	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ELLEN BATES, 1,015 tons, Captain G. H. Hodgson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE s. s. ARROW, 130, tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 158 deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 145 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. J. B. Price, Mr. Peer Ashmoodin, and 237 deck.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT s.s. DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, sailed on the 16th inst. for Kurrachee, with 10 officers, 22 European rank and file, 195 native rank and files, and 120 public followers; and 8 horses. The following is the list of officers:—Captain Fagon, Comt. Dept., Dy. Surg. Genl. F. D. Joynt, I. M. D., 2nd Lieut. Lynch, 66th Regt., Lieuts. H. O. Silby, Sullivan, Coles, and Slater, Sappers and Miners, Surg. Major Watling, A. M. D., Surg. Faulkner, I. M. D., and Lieut. Dawson, R. A.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Calcutta (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, Oct 13.
17	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cutch, Oct 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	I. G. Dalhousie (s)	Powell	Kurrachee.
17	Supreme	Dewar	Coast and Madras.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Ellen Bates, Hodgson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, to Kurrachee
Steamer Calcutta, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship East Lotheam, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Oct ARRIVAL.
14 Nusser Musjeet ......Mahomedthar Jodda, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 13.—Ships Star of Germany, Camperdown and Star of Italy.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
15 Almora (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Almora, for London Oct 16:—Mr and Miss Masson, Mrs Garden, Mrs Hallett and infant, Miss Nangle, Rev and Mrs Morgan, and 2 children, Mrs Kennedy, Dr Mountjoy, Major Smith, Messrs Skuce, Hetherington, Monies, Kemp, Buckley, Innes, George, Ahern, Sage, Lacombe, Marsack, Hennessy, and Ashton.

Per P and O Co's s s Travancore, from Bombay Oct 13:—For Southampton—Dr Eddowes, Mrs Eddowes and child, Mrs Porter, child and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Ralph Winder, and Surgeon Mulrenan. For Brindisi—Major Hancock, Mr Hutton, Mr Martindale, C S, and Mr Godfrey. For Venice—Mr Amery. For Marseilles—Mr Sillifant. For Aden—Major-General W S Hatch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—54 boxes clay tabacco pipes, Goolomally Jewanjee and Co; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Owen and Akell; 150 kegs iron rose nails, Tyebjee Adumjee; 9 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallaeya; 2 hhds. port wine, Aderjee Dorabjee.

Scottish Chieftain, s—13 tierce beef and 18 barrels pork, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—2 cases lead pencils, John S Elmore and Co; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—30 cases whiskey, 30 cases ginger wine, 20 cases rum and 20 cases gin, Framjee Sands and Co; 2 packages whiskey, W M Macaulay and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—10 cases writing papers, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Zambesi s—75 bales cotton, Jairam Hunraj; 94 bales cotton waste, Ruttonsey Panchan.

FOR NEW YORK.

Columbia s—95 bales coir yarn, The B I S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s—9 cases woolen carpets and 3 cases shawls, Hajee Safoodin Mohidin; 3 cases shawls, Sir C Forbes and Co; 2 boxes gold bars and 15 boxes silver coins (Rs 1,13,400), The C M Bank of I L and China; 5 cases chader, Mahamedbut Amedbut; 1 case shawls and woolen carpets, Jeethamull Buldewsing; 77 cwts indigo, Pelly and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbia s—1,000½ cwts gingelly seed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia s—18 casks cocoanut oil, F Sanquet and Co; 373½ cwts gingellyseed, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 23 bales cotton, Huffareemull Nurstngdass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1726 Lombardy (s), Wyatt—Mails, 20th October.

FOR KURRACHEE.
1270 Varuna, Macauly—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.
540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 27th Oct.

FOR TRIESTE.
1387 Medea (s), Crillovich—A. H. Lloyd Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA VIA KURRACHEE.
1322 Columbia (s), Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
2593 Thibet (s), Torback—Mails, 28th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1363 Citadel, Magee—The Captain.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1389 East Lothean, Barr—Finlay, Muir & Co.
816 Scottish Bord, Hutchison—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CARWAR.
180 May Frere, Beau.

FOR RANGOON.
1089 James Edwards, Ellis—Wallace & Co.
224 Josephine, Marie—Hajee Adom Sedick.

FOR JEDDAH.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khulifa.
2010 Sindia (s), Stone—B I S N Co.

NOT FIXED.
1636 County of Inverness, Mackenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
598 Dewa Gungadhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
279 Edmond Gabrielle, Lechana—H. J. Ahmed.
1139 Geelong (s), Stewart—P and O S N Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Pitt—Killick, Nixon and Co.
875 Hougoumont, Scotland—M. Mackenzie & Co.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.
1075 Loch Rauza, Suding—N Manuckjee and Co.
1250 P. F. Webster, Perry—The Captain.
1423 Philomene, Cross—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1769 Rock Terrace, Flitcher—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
940 Scottish Admiral, Kerr—Finlay, Muir and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
531 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenarrerim (s), Street—(I. G. S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Fagon, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Neemuch.

OCTOBER 17.

Parkinson, Lieut, 98th Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.
Drew, Col, 8th The King's Regt, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Eaton, Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Adams, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on leave, to Matheran.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th October, 1879.

1 The following sections in the Field Exercise, Part II, will be practised this evening, viz, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The Regiment will fall in at 5 p. m. punctually at the Town Hall and be marched to the oval for Company drill, all members are requested to attend.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.........................22nd, 11h. 9·3 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat 18	......	5 57	5 33	0 47 m / 0 30 a	9 45 m / 6 53 a
Sun. 19	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 57	5 33	1 31 m / 1 17 a	7 36 m / 7 42 a
Mon. 20	......	5 57	5 32	2 23 m / 2 10 a	8 24 m / 8 34 a
Tues. 21	English Mail expected.	5 58	5 32	3 17 m / 3 5 a	9 22 m / 9 29 a
Wed. 22	......	5 58	5 31	4 16 m / 4 18 a	10 30 m / 10 38 a
Th. 23	......	5 58	5 31	5 29 m / 5 32 a	11 58 m / ...
Fri. 24	......	5 59	5 30	6 45 m / 7 25 a	0 1 m / 1 22 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A TRANSPORT SERVICE FOR INDIA"—Will be glad to be favoured with address, name and address previously furnished having been mislaid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SEDGWICK—October 17th, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of F. W. Sedgwick, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOORE—October 4th, at Madras, the wife of W. H. Moore, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—October 12th, at Cachar, the wife of J. M. Robertson, of a son.

SKINNER—October 13th, at Dinapore, the wife of Major Skinner, 3rd Bengal Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

RAINIER—October 10th, at Negapatam, Frances, the dearly beloved wife of Henry Rainier.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

OUR correspondent with General Roberts's force at Kabul has already informed us of the difficulties which the army experienced during the advance owing to the plundering of the armed marauders that continually hovered on the skirts of the column. We have also ourselves detailed how several mule loads of ammunition were on one occasion completely looted, and the fact that the commissariat during the march had suffered heavy losses from thieving has duly been chronicled. But on Monday last we published a telegram from our correspondent, dated Kabul, which stated that "plundering and carrying of "arms by the people have been strictly for- "bidden by us, and the orders are so sternly "enforced that the inhabitants are complying." The "special correspondent" of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing in fuller detail on Tuesday, was permitted to inform us regarding the manner of that strictness. He said, "The exemplary severity "we have shown in shooting all men caught in "arms against us has deterred the villagers "from combining together;" and for that reason an attack which was expected upon a small party of Highlanders, left in charge of some stores, did not come off. In fact, our army has taken the usual precautions to protect itself from assassination and plunder—the precautions that have been adopted by all armies and in all countries, by ourselves in the Peninsula, and by the Germans in France—of promptly shooting villagers, country people, and all irregular combatants found in arms. Such is the recognised usage of war, and the strict enforcement of the rule in the vicinity of Kabul has had, we are informed to-day, prompt effect, for the villagers are complying with our orders, and the unruly people of Kabul are thoroughly cowed. Throughout the last campaign, as well as the present, the vicinity of our camps were infested by a number of murdering ruffians who lay in wait for any careless unsuspecting soldier or camp follower who might stroll too far beyond the line of sentries. Such villains, of course, concealed their arms when in the presence of any force, but were always ready for crime and plunder when safe opportunity offered. Of course, it is against that class, more particularly, that General Roberts has issued his stringent orders, and it is to put a stop to such men hovering in the vicinity of our troops that all people found in arms are directed to be shot. That measure is necessary as a means of self-defence, and is, we repeat, strictly in accordance with the usage of war. Yet there are actually to be found weak people who—pandering to the desire of certain classes of the native community to take every opportunity to revile Europeans and to accuse them of cruelty and barbarity—have cried out against the measures which our soldiers are compelled to take for their own safety in the midst of a savage and cruel population. We are asked to be content with inflicting a fine on Kabul; that is, upon the inoffensive portion of the population of that city—the *bunias* and the Persian traders—who were glad to see us in 1842, and who are "not opposed" to our advance now; but the marauding ruffians who take pot shots at our camps at night, and whose greatest luxury is to practise vivisection on the persons of defenceless dooly-bearers or grass-cutters—these gentry are to be treated with every consideration in case we should drive them "to "desperation." As for the mutineers, those of them who did not take part in the attack on the Residency have put themselves in the same category with the men who were actually engaged, by refusing to obey the orders of their Sovereign in rescuing the British Envoy from his assailants, and later on by opposing in arms the advance of the avenging army. If we are to restore Afghanistan to order, we must be prepared to be severe. Severity is the only thing the people understand, and severity is absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops that are to remain at Kabul during the approaching winter. Peaceable persons will not be interfered with, but marauding, murder, and rebellion must be put down with a strong hand. The history of the country from time immemorial shows that it is by such means only that Afghanistan can be kept quiet, and all reasonable people will concur in the wisdom of the measures in that direction that are now being taken at Kabul. Our own correspondent telegraphs that martial law has already made itself felt; "a few military executions have done "wonders; and matters are now going on "swimmingly."

We have anticipated from the beginning that Kabul would be subjected to a heavy fine, but after the part that the people took, first in attacking the Residency, and after in joining the mutineers in opposing the advance of our troops, we think that the clemency which is to be shown is mistaken. As General Roberts told the people in his proclamation, we have the right to destroy the city of Kabul altogether, and we certainly think that some mark should at least be put on the place that would tell to posterity the story of how British retribution was exacted for the cowardly massacre of a British Envoy. Such apparently is also the opinion of most people in England, and General Roberts's promise of clemency, which of course will have to be acted up to, is, we think, to be regretted. Many people thought that the Bala Hissar should have been levelled to the ground in 1842. General Nott was strongly of that opinion, and many more will hold that the place should not now be spared after the scenes that have been enacted within its walls. However, the order has gone forth, and further discussion is useless. Our correspondent gives a list of the rewards which are offered for the apprehension of sepoys and others engaged in the attack on the Residency, but it is to be hoped that our people at Kabul will not rest satisfied with merely offering those rewards. It is to be hoped that every measure will be taken, and that no stone will be left unturned until the last miscreant is hunted down: otherwise all Afghanistan will laugh at our reprisals. The people will not believe in, or will forget about the loss that the mutineers were subjected to in the fight at Charasia. All that will appear to them will be that our Envoy and his escort were killed to a man, and that the brave troops who did it got clean away to Turkistan, there to bide their time before they returned eventually to chase the invader finally away.

The intelligence that the Amir is completely deserted in his adversity is serious. We have already informed our readers that the political officers had observed that on his arrival in the British camp, with the exception of Daud Shah, there was no person of importance in Yakub Khan's retinue. The fact of the matter is that, in Indian parlance, Yakub Khan's name has been "spoiled" by the murder of the British Envoy who was his guest, and to whom he had guaranteed protection. He has lost the respect of his own countrymen, he is weak in mind, and without the necessary attributes of a ruler over Afghans. What is to be done with him it is difficult to see, for if we continue to maintain him on the throne we must really prepare to take over the entire administration of the country. It may perhaps prove advisable in the long run if we were to remove Yakub Khan and give him retirement in Hindustan, raising his son to the throne and appointing Walli Mahomed in the meantime as Regent. There is now no doubt that the outbreak and massacre of the party at the Residency was not the outcome of sudden fury on the part of an enraged soldiery baulked of their pay, but was the result of a deep-laid plot in which the Amir's own most trusted officers were implicated. It is of very great importance that we should get to the bottom of that plot, for not until then can we ascertain what the position in Afghanistan really is. Did the intrigue originate in a desire to discredit Yakub Khan in favour of some other competitor, or was it the outcome of a real objection to the presence of a British Envoy at Kabul? All these matters will have to be sifted to the bottom before Government can finally decide what our future police is to be, and before it can be said whether Yakub Khan is to retain his position; or whether he is to be replaced by some one else. In the meantime, we can only prepare for the operations that must ensue in the spring by pushing on the Kandahar railway, and by getting ready the army for the campaign beyond the Bamian that appears inevitable. It is out of the question to suppose that we can permit the more distant portions of Afghanistan, such as Balk and Badakshan, to lapse into anarchy and so to fall under the influence of Bokhara and Russia. Yet there is now no power in Afghanistan that can prevent that contingency save our own, and that being the case, we must accept what is inevitable.

A FEW days ago we published an account of a series of interesting experiments with dynamite which were conducted in the vicinity of Bombay by Mr. John Harris, of Nobel's Explosive Company, Glasgow. It may be recollected that these experiments established very conclusively that dynamite, as an article for transport, is safer and freer from the risk of explosion even than gunpowder, but that as an explosive its utility is superior beyond comparison over that of any other agent yet invented. Now, the question ought to be asked, why has not this material been used for military purposes? A few dynamite cartridges would have been invaluable towards the end of last year in blasting a road across the Kojuck, and, indeed, everywhere throughout the campaign, for the removal even of small mountains may be accomplished by means of this powerful explosive, and there are few obstacles to the march of an army, that it may not be expected to rapidly overcome. But there is also another matter connected with this subject requiring the consideration of the military authorities. The history of our military operations in the East shows that the way was found into nearly all the strong fortresses which our troops have from time to time captured by blowing in the gateways with gunpowder. In the last Afghan war Ghazni was taken in this manner, while the story of the blowing in of the Cashmere gate at Delhi will never be forgotten. But, of course, with gunpowder, the gallant men who sacrificed their lives by stealing up to the enemy's walls and piling there the numerous bags that had to be carried, often failed in effecting their object. But if dynamite were used, a single individual might take in his pocket sufficient to blow to atoms the strongest gateway in the world. So far, however, from our Indian military authorities keeping pace with modern times in these matters, we believe we are correct in stating that none of the three armies now in the field possess so much as even a charge of gun cotton. Yet Ghazni may have to be taken again, and the possession of gun-cotton or dynamite cartridges in that event would simply be invaluable. General Hughes's Brigade now at Khelat-i-Ghilzai may any day be ordered to advance, and Ghazni may be defended against them by the three regiments known to be in the vicinity. But there are no siege guns with the force, and unless an explosive is used, our troops could only look idly at the walls, for they will be unable to breech them. It is passing strange that the highly paid men at headquarters do not think of these things. The moment a man arrives at the rank of general, or commences to draw a huge salary, he seems, in India at least, to thenceforth become incapable of forming a single original idea, or at least of carrying through any real work.

AMONGST the many pastimes of French journalists and politicians duelling occupies a distinguished place. Judged by the many hundred modern instances, these personal encounters are so arranged as to be free from fatalities. A scratch with the sword, or a graze with the bullet, appears to be the most sanguinary results of these playfully turned hostile meetings. The code of honour no longer demands a victim, but merely the semblance of one. Honour, about which the mercurial Frenchman raves so much, confesses itself satisfied if the lists are entered and a clumsy shot or two are fired, or a few delicate thrusts made with the long swords. If death lurked in the revolver, or was poised on the sword point, we should hear but seldom of the now chronic *rencontres* between rival journalists or war-waging politicians. The latest phase of this bastard chivalry is supplied in the meeting between M. Charles Simon, son of the famed Jules Simon, and a M. Carniere, a lawyer. The cause of the quarrel is yet shrouded in mystery. This, however, matters little, as the *jeunesse dorée* of Paris is willing to rush into the harmless fray on the most trivial pretence. To prove that "none "but the brave deserve the fair," budding politicians and libelling journalists will heroically arrange for "coffee for one and pistols for two" with a *sang froid* quite astonishing to the uninitiated or the credulous. To rebut an argument, the grey of the morning or the twilight of the evening is considered an appropriate time, provided friendly seconds are near and surgeons are in attendance. The *argumentum ad hominem*, an appeal to which formerly meant almost certain death, is now the degenerate school where bluster finds a home and wherein luckless gamblers, disappointed politicians, and libellous journalists wash their dirty linen. It has astonished many reasoning men how the duel lasted so long amongst Frenchmen. It has ceased to be dangerous, and cannot therefore be held to be a trial of courage. Instead of being an ordeal of honour, it has become the refuge of brag and bluster. It is indeed the sink in which men bury the last remains of moral courage. The Paul de Cassagnacs appeal to it because it stands for them in the light of chivalry, a quality far removed from their political aspirations. Yet even in the palmy days of the Empire, Paul de Cassagnac, the swordsman, refused to meet Lullier, the crack pistol-shot, unless with his own selection of weapons. If Frenchmen would only enter the lists with deadly purpose we should soon hear the last knell of duelling. The real practice amounted to murder, and hence civilisation set its face against it. The fraudulent imitation of a barbarous custom ought, therefore, to be rejected by even the political and literary coxcombs of giddy, vain, and conceited Paris. Gambetta has once descended to the trick, and so long as the French people profess to admire and pet the duel, so long will it find a home in their midst. If playing with life in France was rendered a criminal offence of which the law took strict cognizance, or if duels were realities as they were, and not shams as they are, the world would soon cease to hear of the modern and specious relict of barbarism so much in vogue in French political and journalistic circles.

No class of newspapers are less to the purpose than the so-called "religious papers," from the *Fountain*, that Sanctuary-hawked organ of Dr. Parker of the Holborn Viaduct, London, to the *Guardian*, that insipid organ of the High Church party in Bombay. In fact it is a misnomer to dignify them by the name of newspaper, but we know not what to call them—they are neither newspapers, nor magazines; and their dignity would be offended were we to call them pamphlets or tracts. "They are "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herrings." Parasites of the newspaper press they are, if anything. When Bishop Mylne refused, with that soft answer which is understood to turn away wrath, to enter into a controversy with Dr. Meurin on the question of his assertion that the Roman Catholic Church contains "certain admixtures of corruption," every man of common sense, Roman Catholic or Anglican, applauded him for having pursued the wisest possible course. But now, after all feeling in the matter has abated, and when the lion and the lamb were in a fair way of lying down together, one of these representative organs thinks fit to re-open the subject, and reminds the Bishop of his consecration vows, maintaining that he ought to have entered the lists against Bishop Meurin, and thus had quite an extensive washing of ecclesiastical dirty linen in Bombay. This is the organ of that party which inculcates the necessity of charity, of long suffering, and of the urgency of bearing one another's burdens; which represents the Publican rather than the Pharisee. We do not intend to say whether Bishop Mylne was justified in his statement, or whether Bishop Meurin in his reply was justified in misquoting one of the Fathers; but what we maintain is that the public discussion of such questions as the purity of either the Anglican or Romish Church can serve no good end whatever, but only gives the wordling or Heathen cause to exclaim, "How these Christians do love one another." The dissensions in the church are already both wide and numerous enough, and a certain end is the promised inheritance of the house which is divided against itself; and we have no hesitation in affirming that neither church would have gained one proselyte although the discussion between the two Bishops had been continued throughout the last three months. There are many vital questions to which the attention of all true evangelists could be much more profitably given. Vice is still as rampant in the world as it was when the injunction to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" was given, and dissensions about the relative purity of two ecclesiastical bodies is not the way to reduce it. The purity of the church would form an admirable subject for discussion at a meeting of a Young Men's Christian Association, or some such gathering, but we fear the arguments would be mostly of a negative nature. It is eighteen hundred years since Christianity was introduced into the world; but, judging from the teachings of the "religious newspapers," it has not yet been brought into practice.

WE regret to learn that the rats have again begun to breed in the Dharwar district and threaten to overrun the country once more. Government has not, however, relaxed the war that has been waged against these pests, and we must hope that future operations will be as successful as those of the past. Nearly eleven million rats have already been accounted for in the Bombay Presidency. Crops in the Southern Maratha Country are looking very well, but more rain is now required in the eastern districts. The really trying time, however, when the dry east winds begin has not yet set in. We regret to learn that in Khandeish and towards Cawnpore the gingelly seed crop has been considerably damaged by heavy rains.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

I HAVE been to see the Simla Exhibition and taken a general survey. Anything so poor and unsatisfactory I have never seen before. Major Pullan's picture, which carries off the Viceroy's prize, Dr. de Fabeck's "Akbar Shah entering the Buland Durwaza of the Fatehpur Sikri Palace," and Colonel Sartorious' "Budhist Tope between Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal," the last of the numerous pictures sent in by him, caught my eye in my first casual look round. But there are few really good pictures, most of those exhibited are too rough and sketchy to be worthy of the name of paintings, although there are many good studies that could be worked up into pictures by an artist. The figures of native women, &c. by Dr. de Fabeck are no doubt good portraits of his models, but are not as pleasing as they might be, for there is a stiffness about them, quite different to the usual graceful attitudes in which natives, especially females, instinctively pose themselves. However, the public in general seems to appreciate them as they are nearly all marked "sold," but this may be partly accounted for by Dr. de Fabeck being such a right good fellow and general favourite with all who know him, that many of them are anxious to possess some little memento of him, and do not mind paying their Rs. 50 for one of these pretty sketches to hang in their rooms. The oil paintings are even poorer than the water. I am afraid not one of them would be admitted to an exhibition at home. Colonel Sankey; R. E., has a splendid portfolio of sketches they are not all equally good; but, as a whole, are said by all the best judges I have heard discuss them to be the best things in the Exhibition. The collection of native art manufactures is, however, well worth the trouble of looking over. In addition to the articles exhibited from all parts of the Indian Empire, by native workmen themselves, many priceless articles are kindly lent by their respective owners, and the collection as it stands, would be a valuable addition to an art exhibition in any part of the world. There are many dreadful daubs on the wall, and some of them hung in good places. The excuse I hear made by the Committee for accepting these at all is, that so few really good paintings were sent in that they would have had to open with merely empty walls had they not accepted these to cover their nakedness. I will give a more detailed description of all to be seen when I have gone carefully over all the rooms.

I am glad to see you are still keeping Government in mind of the necessity of providing warm clothing for men and followers. As you say poshteens and other articles, generally worn in the country can be bought cheaply on the spot, I trust the Commissariat will take the good advice at once and not wait until we have lost many valuale lives from cold. There has been no news since yesterday from the front. I hear the wires are cut in rear of General Roberts and messages have to be sent by telegraph. There is a rumour that an important telegram has been received to-day, but not yet communicated even to the heads of departments, at which some of them are not a little irate. There is no knowing, however, what to believe. Yesterday it was currently reported that heavy firing had been heard at the Shuturgurdan from the Kabul direction, and that consequently it was supposed that General Roberts was meeting with unexpected resistance.

The Press Commissioner will have informed you, I suppose by this time, that yesterday a telegram was received from Burma, stating that in consequence of further misconduct of King Theebaw, the British representative and staff have been recalled. It remains to be seen whether we shall not have more trouble on our hands in that quarter. Fortunately, we are well prepared there. The Burmese army of the present day would not give us much trouble to overcome. It will give the navy something to do, at which they will rejoice as they have not had an innings lately in this part of the world.

As I write news has just been received of Roberts's fight on Monday, seven miles from Kabul. There was an extra Council held yesterday evening and the rumour got abroad that we had met with some disaster, but this morning we had the good news of the Afghans being beaten and dispersed. But long after hearing the full particulars of the beating of the Afghans, I was informed that, so far from beating the enemy we had attacked and been repulsed!!! Another instance of how difficult it is to get correct information. It is odd how many unfortunate doctors have come to grief during this Afghan war. Here we have another Dr. Duncan, of the 23rd Pioneers, wounded, to add to Dr. Townsend, severely wounded, only a day or two ago. The Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Collins, is just starting for the Khyber; other heads of departments are beginning to think of packing up; the young people are cramming as much gaiety and fun as possible into the last days of the season; and soon Simla will be deserted except by the few officials obliged to remain up here. We ought to have had news of Monday's fighting much sooner and would have done so had not the wires been cut in rear of the Shuturgurdan. I learn this evening that our whole loss was 70 killed and wounded in the action on Monday, besides three officers wounded. Loss of enemy six hundred.

The wire which had been repaired has been cut again, and once more we are in suspense.

A very popular young man who had just joined the Military Department, Sir Charles Leslie, Bart., has had a slight stroke of paralysis which cannot be accounted for, being a young man of strong physique and good constitution. It is hoped he will soon get over it and be able to resume his duties in the office, where, although he had been but a short time, he was very much liked. The representative of the oldest baronetcy in Scotland, let us hope he will be long spared to do honour to the name and country. His seizure is almost exactly similar, I am told, to that of Sir Edwin Johnson, which lately took him home.

H. M. S. Pinafore is having a wonderful run. To-night it is on again. Even those who have seen the performance at home say that the amateurs really make a good thing of it, and Captain Lidell, who takes the part of the First Lord of the Admiralty, is said to be even superior to the original clever actor who has become quite the rage in London.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

IN the speech recently delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition on the 19th ultimo, His Excellency noticed the satisfactory progress of the Exhibition during recent years. In 1875, the total number of pictures exhibited amounted to 157; in 1876, there were 200 pictures, of which 64 were oil paintings; in 1877, there were 280 pictures, including 84 oil paintings; last year (1878), there was a falling off, the total number of pictures being 200, of which 66 were oil paintings; but this year (1879) the total number of pictures (including about 30 which arrived late and consequently could not be shown in the catalogue) was 340, of which 130 were oil paintings. The development was especially satisfactory in the case of oil paintings and figure paintings, amounting as it did to an increase of 70 per cent. on last year's results, and 50 per cent. on the highest known results of any previous year. His Excellency then noticed the services of Mr. Peile, who, despite other pressing calls on his time and attention, had consented to undertake the duty of judge, and whose well-known artistic feeling and cultivated taste were sufficient to inspire the public with confidence in the justness of his decisions. His Excellency next read out the list of prizes awarded, observing *en passant*, that Major Pullan had won the Governor's prize for the best picture in oil or water colour by an amateur artist, with his specially brilliant "morning on the Harna River," a scene over which was diffused the effulgence of the rising sun. Critics might say, perhaps, that the colouring was too bright, but that was a fault on the right side, for brightness was a quality easily toned down, but which if once lost could never be recovered. Mr. Robertson's prize for the best landscape in oil (Indian subject) had been carried off by Mr. Fforde, whose appearance as an exhibitor constituted an epoch in art in Western India. He was evidently the coming artist, destined to celebrity in future exhibitions. Tenderness and delicacy of colouring, artistic perception, dreamy suggestiveness, taste and sentiment pervaded his compositions, and the additional power of touch and handling which was still needed in his work would doubtless be acquired by practice. The Lord Bishop's prize for the best landscape in water colour (Indian subject), had been gained by Captain Strahan. The beauties of this artist's work and his power of handling had long been familiar to all visitors of Indian fine arts exhibitions; but His Excellency felt constrained to express his fear lest those beauties should be impaired by "tricks of art" and devices tending towards conventionality which appeared to have been to some extent acquired during Captain Strahan's recent visit to Europe. Adverting then to the work of other exhibitors, who had not gained prizes but whose pictures nevertheless claimed the attention of the spectators, His Excellency acknowledged the power and vigour of Mrs. Gillespie's colouring, but expressed a hope that this gifted and accomplished lady would not mind if criticism should be directed to points of anatomical drawing in figures placed so near to the eye in such ambitious subjects as those which she had selected. His Excellency also eulogised the water colours of Mrs. Land, remarking that one of her pictures of dead game would assuredly have won a prize, had any prize been given for this particular class of work. Madame de Mean, too, had contributed some light spirited *morceaux*, full of the vivacity for which the French nation is so justly celebrated. Other lady artists had also come forward with meritorious pictures, amongst which His Excellency especially noticed the oil paintings of Mrs. Dickenson, of the North Western Provinces, and the water colours of Mrs. Jardine and Miss Jopp, of the Bombay Presidency. Turning to the work of amateur artists of the sterner sex, some of whom were old favourites, whilst others were new lights, His Excellency expressed regret that circumstances had compelled Colonel Hogg to leave his admirable work in an unfinished condition. Mr. Robertson was congratulated on having been twice commended by the Judge. Attention was drawn to the excellent sketching power displayed by Major Boyd and by Dr. Purefoy, who had also zealously discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Exhibition. And the works of Colonel Moore, V. C., Captain Fagan, Major Perreau, Colonel Hancock, and Private Murdock, of the 11th Regiment, received in turn their meed of praise. His Excellency observed that the institution was indebted to the Madras Presidency for pictures sent by Colonel Hunt, and Mr. Huntly Gordon, C.S. And the debt would have been still heavier had not the contributions from the hands of Mr. Chisholm, which the Committee had been looking forward with pleasure to receiving, unfortunately failed to arrive in time. His Excellency lamented the unwonted absence in the exhibition of any contributions from Major Mant, or Colonel Melliss, as also from Major Tanner, who, it was to be hoped, would survive the rigours of the inhospitable regions wherein he was now engaged on important public duty, and gladden our eyes hereafter with some pictorial mementos of his journeyings. His Excellency bespoke the thanks of the community to Mr. Lumsdaine for the loan of an instructive little collection of copies of works by Italian masters, to the professional artists, Messrs. Van Ruith and Griffiths, for valuable pictures from their hands; and to Messrs. Arthur Crawford and Louis Frank for a collection of oil paintings of Indian scenes, executed by the latter and lent by the former. His Excellency then invited attention to the work of native artists as creditably represented by the original figure-pieces and portraits of Messrs. Pestonjee Bomanjee and Ramlal Bhyroolal, the former of whom had carried off Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee's prize for the best drawing in oil or water colour by a native of India. In conclusion His Excellency alluded to the great inducements which the scenery around Poona offered to painters, especially the scenery of the Western ghauts, so interesting to the soldier from their strategic points; to the engineer from the great engineering works of communication and irrigation connected therewith; to the man of science from the varied botany and from the geological formation of the country; to the politician and the administrator as being the birth-place of the Maratha nation and the cradle of their widely extended empire; but most of all to the artist whose studies imparted a crowning grace to all the associations of the mountains. Those who undertook to sketch in hilly country had need of patience and endurance to enable them to go through the fatigues and stand the discomforts inseparable from such occupation, but they had their reward; for they who faced the shrouding mists and the driving rainstorm—these saw the grand manifestations of nature—these alone could realize what was meant by the phrase "mountain gloom and mountain glory."

BOMBAY.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A retail dealer in groceries, named Goverdhun Narotum, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. P. Ryan for having in his possession a false weight.

THEFT.—Mingel Joozay, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a brass vessel, valued 14 annas, belonging to Chima Dugroo, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—James Taylor and Allen Stewart, seamen of the British ship Loch Rauza, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

RECEIVING A BRIBE.—Soobana Nanna, a market peon attached to the Null Bazaar fish market, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of receiving an illegal gratuity as a public servant from several fisherwomen. The prisoner was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Cassum Rahiman was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Rs. 2-4-9 from the pocket of Nawab Jan Emaumbux whilst passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road on the evening previous. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PROCEEDS OF THEATRICALS AT POONA.—A Poona paper states that the proceeds of the theatricals lately given by the amateurs of Poona in aid of the Royal School at Bath for daughters of officers of the army, amounted, after payment of all expenses, to Rs. 552-12, and that the equivalent of that sum, viz., £45-9-8, was sent home to the secretary of the institution by last mail.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN SIND.—Mr. Baker, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, left for Bombay *en route* home by yesterday's mail steamer, and Mr. Parsons took over charge of Mr. Baker's duties on Thursday, in addition to which he will perform those of the Judge and Session Judge of Hydrabad. We believe Mr. Parsons will shortly be proceeding on three months' leave to the Presidency; in which case, we learn, Mr. Forman, Bo. C. S., Acting Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpur, will assume charge of the District and Session Court here.—*Beacon.*

MURDER AT KURRACHEE.—Three *gowlees*, or dairymen living in the Soldiers' Bazaar, are in custody on the charge of murdering a man of their own calling a few days since. It would appear that the murdered man owed money to one of the three accused; he went in company with the others to demand it, when an altercation took place which led to a fight, in which the deceased received severe injuries from the effects of which he there and then died. The investigation of the case will take place in the City Magistrate's Court on the 14th instant.—*Id.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th October, 1879, was 4,237 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 8,612. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 11th Oct., 1879.	Week ending 12th Oct., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,145	Mds 1,084	Mds 61	...
Amount	Rs. 345	Rs. 696	...	Rs. 351
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 41,328	Mds 51,017	...	Mds 9,689
Amount	Rs. 8,548	Rs. 12,456	...	Rs. [illegible],908
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds 13,336	Mds. 10,042	Mds 3,294	—
Amount	Rs. 1,081	Rs. 824	Rs. 257	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 4,247	Mds 2,284	Mds 1,963	...
Amount	Rs. 1,861	Rs. 1,296	Rs. 565	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—		Mds 9,219	...	Mds 4,786
Weight	Mds 4,433	Rs. 9,189	...	Rs. 4,408
Amount	Rs. 4,781			
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 37,086	Mds 23,253	Mds 13,833	...
Amount	Rs. 12,926	Rs. 5,025	Rs. 7,901	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,089	Mds 3,381	..	Mds 292
Amount	Rs. 967	Rs. 995	..	Rs. 28
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,515	Mds 10,451	—	Mds 4,936
Amount	Rs. 2,866	Rs. 6,216	..	Rs. 3,350
DRY FRUITS—				
Weight	Mds 5,145	Mds 5,049	Mds 96	..
Amount	Rs. 2,189	Rs. 2,176	Rs. 13	...
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—				
Weight	Mds 3,212	Mds 2,478	Mds 734	...
Amount	Rs. 1,346	Rs. 738	Rs. 608	...
STONE—				
Weight	Mds 22,126	Mds 17,903		
Amount	Rs. 1,172	Rs. 1,055	Mds 4,223	...
GENERAL GOODS—			Rs. 117	—
Weight	Mds 34,773	Mds 35,037	...	Mds 264
Amount	Rs. 13,002	Rs. 19,030	—	Rs. 6,028
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,75,435	Mds 1,71,198	Mds 4,237	...
Amount	Rs. 51,084	Rs. 59,696	...	Rs. 8,612

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 11th October, 1879, was 1,26,513 maunds and in money Rs. 39,261. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 11th Oct., 1879.	Week ending 12th Oct., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 7,748	Mds 10,578	...	Mds 2,830
Amount	Rs. 9,502	Rs. 10,586	...	Rs. 1,084
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 16,836	Mds 56,769	...	Mds 39,933
Amount	Rs. 8,497	Rs. 27,720	...	Rs. 19,223
OTHER FOOD GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,36,416	Mds 2,09,574	...	...
Amount	Rs. 56,307	Rs. 1,06,477	...	...
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 350	..	...	...
Amount	Rs. 141	..	...	...
TEELSEED—				
Weight	Mds 141	.. *	...	Mds 70,473
Amount	Rs. 57	..	...	Rs. 49,073
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,194	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 899	..	..	..
SUGAR AND JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 5,697	.. †	..	...
Amount	Rs. 4,370	..	..	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 38,589	Mds 35,519	Mds 3,070	...
Amount	Rs. 20,335	Rs. 17,520	Rs. 2,815	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 4,192	Mds. 2,244	Mds 1,948	..
Amount	Rs. 15,257	Rs. 8,193	Rs. 7,064	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,652	Mds 12,829	Mds 2,823	..
Amount	Rs. 23,055	Rs. 20,224	Rs. 2,831	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,33,543	Mds 1,60,358	..	Mds 21,118
Amount	Rs. 1,21,177	Rs. 1,08,138	Rs. 17,409	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,61,358	Mds 4,87,871	..	Ms 1,26,513
Amount	Rs. 2,59,597	Rs. 2,98,858	..	Rs. 39,261

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† " " "General Goods."

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows:—On Sundays, at Falkland Road, Byculla, at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. R. F. Winter, Chaplain.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

YESTERDAY an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office, 7, Hummum Street, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held at the company's mill premises on Tuesday, the 30th ult., Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following special resolutions were unanimously confirmed:—

Proposed by Mr. Pragjee Thackersey, and seconded by Mr. Hurjiwandas Bhawanbhoy, "That the holders of quarter-shares shall be entitled to exchange every four quarter-shares of Rs. 250 each for one whole share of Rs. 1,000 each in the company and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the holders of whole shares and shall be entitled to receive gratis a certificate or certificates of such shares under the common seal of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Nathoobhoy Ramjee, and seconded by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, "That in lieu of clause 21 of the articles of association, the following shall be substituted:—'The directors shall have power to close the transfer-books of the company for any period or periods of time in every year as they may deem necessary or expedient, but not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.'"

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

ON Thursday last at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper heard an appeal preferred by Mr. Varjeevandass Madhowdass, one of the trustees of the Mooljee and Mahadev Baghs in respect of the assessment of those buildings.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Boevey (of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Jardine briefly opened the case, stating that the first building in question was set apart by the appellant for the use of travellers passing through Bombay and was devoted for charitable purposes only.

Mr. Boevey said that Mr. Varjeevundass had admitted before the Municipal Commissioner that the building had been used by some of the members of his family for the purpose of residence.

Mr. Jardine then read a petition presented by the appellant to the High Court in September, 1876, alluding to the building in question, which went to show that the building was intended for charitable purposes only.

The following evidence was then adduced:—

Mr. Varjeevundass Madhowdass deposed—I am one of the appellants and one of the trustees of the property in question. I purchased this property under the terms of the deed and erected two new buildings. The buildings now consist of [illegible] dharamsalas and two bungalows. They are used by Hindu travellers. None of these buildings have been previously assessed. Two shops only have been assessed. Except the shops all the rest of the buildings have been used as dharamsalas. No payment whatever is exacted for the use of these buildings. It is given free of charge. The new bungalows have been used since January last. None of the members of my family or my relations have used any part of these buildings as a residence. No part of the premises has been used in any other way than by Hindu travellers. I never told anybody that any member of my family or relations had used any part of the place as a residence. I am a director of the Bank of Bombay, a Justice of the Peace. I have got a good many houses of my own. My brother who is a co-trustee is the father-in-law of Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—One of the dharamsalas is an open shed the other has a verandah and about seven or eight rooms. The rooms are unfurnished. These two dharamsalas are used both by poor and rich people. The *bairagees* (religious mendicant) only use the shed. A portion of the Dharamsala, with the seven rooms, is used as cook rooms for some wealthy people, who put up in the bungalows. The two bungalows are not furnished. Sometimes respectable people come and bring their own furniture. The Thakore of Limri lately put up in the bungalow. He stayed there for a week. About three weeks back one of the bungalows was occupied by one Monsoolabai, a wealthy banker of Ahmedabad. He lived there to my knowledge for about two weeks. None of my own family and none of my brother's family or any other relations have resided at the Dharamsala since it was opened as a dharamsala. My brother's son may have gone to see the Thakore of Limri and may have stayed there for a day. None of my relations ever used it as a dharamsala. The Thakore of Limri is a friend of my brother's son Hurkissondass. Monsoolabai is also a friend of Hurkissondass. None of my own friends have used the dharamsala to my knowledge.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine—dharamsala can be used as travellers' bungalow by all Hindus except *mhars*, *mochees* and other low castes. The Thakore of Limri came from his native country and was travelling. I could not have prevented him from using the dharamsala. Some persons take permission to use it, and some do not. It is customary for all classes of Hindus to use dharamsalas while travelling. I have used myself one at Poona. There is no written rule, but it is understood that people should stay for a week or a fortnight. If other persons wanted it they would have to leave. No resident of Bombay has ever used this dharamsala as a place of residence, I would not allow any resident of Bombay to occupy the house. Applications have been made to me to that effect, but I refused. It is only to be used by travellers passing through Bombay free of all charges.

By the Court—The dharamsala have been used by about half a dozen other gentlemen besides the Thakore of Limri and Monsoolabai. I have paid on the two shops separately to the Municipality. The dharamsala was opened at the end of January last.

Mr. Boevey then, in addressing the Court, said that the Municipal Act contemplated the exemption of assessment on buildings which were used for charitable purposes only. In this case the building was given to people of rank and wealth from whom Mr. Varjeevundass expected some return in kind, if not of money.

Mr. Jardine, in reply, contended that unless the decision of the High Court in respect of this building was overruled there could be no enforcement for the payment of the assessment by the Municipality.

The case was here adjourned till the 22nd instant.

PAGE'S CRICKET-BATS, BALLS, &c., Foot Balls and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

KABUL, THRO' SHUTURGURDAN, Oct. 15.

On Sunday our troops lined the road from the Camp at Siah Sung to the Bala Hissar, Sir F. Roberts proceeding midway to the Diwan-i-Am.

On entering the gateway the Union Jack was hoisted and a royal salute was fired. All mounted officers were permitted to follow the General.

A proclamation was then read from the Hall of Audience by Sir F. Roberts in presence of the Afghan Sirdars, including Padshah Khan, Daud Shah, and many others (the Amir not being present), to the following effect:—That on the 3rd October, from Zurghun Shahr, a notice had been issued to the people of Afghanistan that the British troops were about to enter Kabul along with their friend the Amir, in order to restore order, and that all troops resisting the advance of our forces would be treated as rebels and traitors.

The advance had been resisted both on the march and before Kabul. For this the General had the right of destroying the city, but he meant to spare it through clemency, and would only level to the ground all buildings interfering with the military occupation of our cantonments and the Bala Hissar. The latter is to be at once occupied by the 5th Goorkhas and the 72nd Highlanders.

A heavy fine was to be exacted from the city, and martial law would reign for ten miles round. A military governor is to be appointed.

A reward of Rs. 50 has been offered for the apprehension of every sepoy engaged in the attack on Sir Louis Cavagnari, Rs. 75 for a captain, and Rs. 120 for a field officer.

No arms of any dangerous description are to be carried within the city or within five miles of it.

After a week, people carrying arms within these limits will suffer death, also all persons found in possession of any of the Embassy property.

A small reward will be paid for each breech and muzzle-loading rifle brought in.

Martial law has already made itself felt. The people are thoroughly cowed, and matters are going on swimmingly. A few military executions have done wonders in establishing quietness. Report says that the British troops are at Ghazni. Anyhow, twelve guns lie abandoned on the Ghazni road, and the 13th B. C. are going out to fetch them.

The gup of the camp is that there will be an expedition to Herat.

I am told that the Amir is simply broken-hearted. His country has gone to pieces, and he has not a single friend left.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul on the 13th inst. that the Bala Hissar was occupied yesterday. The ceremony was very impressive. The Amir pleaded indisposition. His eldest son accompanied General Roberts, and all the principal sirdars were summoned to hear the proclamation read.

The 67th Foot and 5th Goorkhas occupy the lower and upper Bala Hissar respectively. To-day the troops march through the city. Guards will be placed at all important points. There is only one gate. General Hill takes over the office of Military Governor assisted by Nawab Sir Ghulam Hussan Khan.

Three regiments with twelve guns left Ghazni a few days ago to join the Afghan troops fighting at Kabul. Meeting the dispersed Kabul troops they fled, leaving their guns. General Roberts has sent a regiment of cavalry to bring the guns in. Eighty-five guns, mortars, and Howitzers were found in the Bala Hissar, making upwards of 200 guns now in our possession. A vast quantity of powder, accoutrements, arms, saddlery and musical instruments were also found. Snider cartridges have apparently been made locally in great numbers.

The wounded are doing well.

General Gough holds Jallalabad with the Hazara Battery, four guns C-3 Artillery, five troops Bengal Cavalry, 9th Foot, and a wing of the 24th N. I.

The Jallalabad Governor professes great readiness to assist with supplies and transport, but the latter is still difficult to obtain.

General Gough will send a flying column onward towards Kabul as soon as transport and supplies are arranged.

The Ghilzai country is reported to be unsettled. The news of the victory of Charasia is reported to have produced a notable change upon the Khan of Lalpura. The demeanour of the Afridis and Mohmunds is reported quiet. Some *mullahs* are said to have tried and signally failed to work on the Afridis and Orakzais and the Lundi Kotal garrison. All troops in good health and condition generally satisfactory.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

General Roberts on entering Kabul issued a proclamation of which the following is the substance:—As the inhabitants have pertinaciously opposed the advance after warning they have become rebels and added to their previous guilt of abetting murder of the British Envoy and companions. Though the British Government could justly totally destroy Kabul, yet in mercy the city will be spared. But a punishment to be remembered is necessary, therefore the portions of the city which interfere with the military occupation of the Bala Hissar will be immediately levelled and a heavy fine be imposed.

Kabul and surrounding country within a radius of ten miles will be placed under martial law and a Military Governor will be appointed. The inhabitants are warned to submit to his authority. This punishment does not absolve individuals.

Searching enquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak will be made. Carrying arms is forbidden in the city and within a radius of five miles. Persons found armed a week from date of proclamation will be liable to a penalty of death. Articles belonging to the late Embassy to be delivered also. Also firearms or ammunition formerly issued to or seized by Afghan troops to be produced. Rewards offered for all rifles brought in; reward offered for surrender of any person concerned in the attack on the Embassy, or information leading to capture. Similar rewards offered for any person also who has fought against British troops since the 3rd September. Larger rewards offered for the officers of the Afghan army.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE NEW RAILWAY.

SHIKARPUR, Oct. 17.

On the 15th inst. His Excellency the Governor, Staff, and railway officials travelled by special train on the new Railway from Rukh to four miles beyond Shikarpur

Plate laying commenced on the 1st inst., and one mile has been daily secured to date. The work is going on favourably. More rapid progress is shortly expected.

His Excellency the Governor and Staff go to Jacobabad to-morrow.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Mr. Hope in to-day's Legislative Council presented the Select Committee's Report on the Deccan Ryots Bill.

Mr. Colvin obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate labour in factories.

Mr. Stokes presented the Select Committee's final report on the Pleaders', Mukhtars', and Revenue Agents' Act 1865 Amendment Bill to the Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COMMUNISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

In consequence of the election of a Communist to the Paris Municipal Council, and the demonstrations made on the arrival of the liberated Communists from New Caledonia, as also at their burials, the French Government have discussed the matter and resolved to take preventive measures if the same are continued.

NEWS FROM CAPETOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated the 30th of September, state that Sir Garnet Wolseley has declared to the Boers that our policy of annexation as regards their territory cannot be revoked. The Boers, however, declare that their independence will alone satisfy them.

GENERAL KAUFMANN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.

General Kaufmann is about to return to his post of Governor General of Turkestan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¾
Bar Silver	52½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following result:—

Reserve of Notes	£18,400,000	Dec. £800,000
Bills Discounted	£17,800,000	Inc. £400,000
Bullion	£33,400,000	Dec. £700,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 50 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 17.

CANNANORE, 4-10 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S E.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 3; thermometer 81; barometer 29·916.

MANGALORE (16th) 4 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. E. S. W.

TUTICORIN, 3-22 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 84.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·870
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind	NE, NNW, N, NE, E, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179.

THE critical remarks of Sir Richard Temple on the merits of the various pictures which were successfully exhibited at Poona last month, published elsewhere, will doubtless be read with much interest, not only by those whose "symphonies" and "arrangements" in colours bright and glowing form the subject of his criticism, but by all those who have the advancement of the Fine Arts in India at heart. The remarks are those of a critic who knows what he speaks about, for, as we have before stated, Sir Richard himself "dabbles in oil." An art critic, says Beaconsfield, is one who has failed in literature or art; but the living instances to the opposite are too numerous to allow the admission of the truth of this statement. Be this as it may, we commend to intending competitors at future exhibitions the apposite remarks of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

THE Northern India Rifle Association has proposed a Volunteer Inter-Company rifle match, to be open to all three Presidencies, each company competing to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10, and the best shot of each to shoot off for the honour of his company and a cup of the value of Rs. 500. The terms of the competition are—distances, 200 yards standing, and 500 and 600 yards any position, seven shots at each; Martini-Henry rifles and Government ammunition; military targets, scoring, and marking. There will be individual prizes also for such of the competitors as choose to subscribe one rupee each; the money so subscribed to be divided into 30 prizes for distribution to the thirty best shots. Another match for Volunteers promoted by the same Association has the following conditions attached:—the distances to be fired at to be 200 yards (standing) and 500 yards (any position), seven shots at each; open to all Volunteers in India, members of the N. I. R. A. to pay one rupee entrance fee and non-members two rupees; prizes, twenty-four in number, ranging from Rs. 100 (with the bronze medal of the Association) to Rs. 10. The inter-company match is to be shot off between the present date and the 20th December, and the individual match between the 1st November and the 25th December.

A NEAT little book has been sent to us, entitled "Gems of English Poetry," which has been compiled by Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent (Educational) Institution. The book consists of a collection of gems from the best known writers of English verse, as Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Cowper, Spencer, Chaucer, Tennyson, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, Gray, and many others. The object of the book is to afford the children taught in Anglo-Indian schools a wider acquaintance with what the editor describes as "those noble productions of British intellect which are, as it were, the common inheritance of all English-speaking people" than they have at present the opportunity of acquiring. The selections are varied, comprehensive, and judicious. The book has been neatly printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla.

LIQUOR sellers at Goa are doubtful what result the execution of the new treaty may have. So they have closed their shops by not paying the licence fee for the current quarter, thus compelling the drinking portion of the community to become total abstainers.

AT present there is reported to be more traffic on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway than there was during the first campaign last winter. Fifty to sixty trains leave Lahore daily, and so far the S., P. and D. Railway has proved equal to great carrying capacity. Unfortunately, owing to want of engines on the Punjab Northern State Railway, there have been as many as four and five hundred vehicles with commissariat and ordnance stores and live stock delayed for some days, the Punjab Nothern State Railway not being able to take them up to Jhelum. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway have had, in consequence, to stop through booking to Jhelum as a temporary measure, until the yard is cleared and Government obtains more engine power.

CALCUTTA is not happy in its parish Church, the spire of which has lately been "improved" by being covered with plaster. The *Englishman* asks who is responsible for this atrocious act of Vandalism. "Whatever may be the æsthetic merits of stucco as a means of lending to bricks and mortar the semblance of a statelier material, it is a wanton inversion of the principles of art to apply it to stone. Were it not that it must have cost money, we should have been disposed to conclude that the barbarous proceeding to which we are referring was a blunder of some ignorant contractor. The injury that has been done has been aggravated, and the steeple converted into an eyesore of the most irritating description, by superadding to the plaster a buff coloured wash. That being the colour which the execrable taste of the individual responsible for the repairs of the church had selected for the body of the building, we suppose it has been extended to the steeple for the sake of congruity. Indeed, it seems not improbable that to the preference of this Philistine for buff over white plaster we owe the fact of the steeple having been disfigured with stucco at all. The church has long been a source of torture to sensitive ears, making night hideous with a bell, the tones of which must have been designed by the founder to harmonise with the croaking of the bull frogs in the neighbourhood; but if somewhat flat and graceless in its architecture it has hitherto not been obstrusively offensive to the eye. It is now a vile nuisance to the eye as well as the ear, and a standing reproach to the taste of the community."

THE *Ishyayatus-Sannad*, a Wahabee publication issued at Lahore, published in its September number an article describing the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his followers as a crime abhorrent to the religious feelings and ideas of every true Mussalman. The writer enforces his arguments by texts from the Koran and other authoritative books, as also from the example of the Prophet himself. Here is an instance. Au-Rafia was sent as an ambassador to Mahomed by the unbelievers of Mecca. But when he heard Mahomed preach, he embraced Islam, and refused to return to Mecca. Whereupon the Prophet spoke of the sacred character of ambassadors, declined to sanction Au-Rafia's breach of duty, and persuaded him to go back. On another occasion, an ambassador who claimed to be a prophet, and was an enemy of the new faith, expressed his contempt for Islam, in the presence of Mahomed; but the Prophet merely replied that but for the respect with which Islam regarded ambassadors, his presumptuous language might have cost him his life. The writer adds that this respect for the representatives of other nations was enjoined upon his followers by the prophet in the last moments of his life.

THE *Englishman* writes:—The *Bombay Gazette* holds views identical with our own regarding the Badakshan question, (*i.e.* as to the necessity for sending an expedition to traverse Badakshan and Balkh, returning by way of Herat.) It is probably too late, however, for any move to be made in this direction till the spring; for General Roberts will be scarcely strong enough to detach a sufficient force for the purpose until the advance portion of the Khyber column is much nearer Kabul than it is likely to be for the next fortnight.

THE Government of India, in answer to Sir T. Madhava Rao's representations, that the penalties of death or transportation for life provided by the Penal Code for the crime of infanticide are too severe, and that in most cases seven years' imprisonment would suffice, have laid it down that any relaxation of the provisions of the Code in the direction suggested is undesirable, "as indicating a diminution on the part of Government of that regard for human life which the rulers of races, many of which are just emerging from barbarism, should, above all things, seek to maintain and extend."

MR. WILLIAM MASON SCHARLIEB, the Acting First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, has been appointed to succeed Mr. R. P. Campbell as Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras, Mr. Campbell retiring on pension.

AN Allahabad paper states that something like two hundred men of Her Majesty's 2-22nd Regiment, stationed there, are just now down with fever.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, dated Oct. 14, to the *Englishman* states:—A Royal Order has been issued that the interests of British subjects are to be carefully looked after. The departure of the Residency people, of the nature of a stampede, the short notice, and the hurry, have impressed the Burmese and everyone with the idea that immediate hostilities are intended. British subjects consequently have abandoned much valuable property. The general opinion now is that there was no need of such a precipitate retreat.

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks on the state of affairs in Upper Burma:—"With the return of Mr. St. Barbe to Rangoon, a new chapter in the relations of the Government of India towards native Burma has opened. Is trade to be stopped? This, we presume, is more or less of an impossibility. But if trade is to go on, the commercial relations of the communities at Rangoon and Mandalay will require to be regulated. A proclamation by King Theebaw that the rights and property of British citizens are to be respected means after all very little, since, should those rights, or that property be in any way affected injuriously at the Burmese capital, it is only possible to appeal to Burmese courts for justice and redress. Will the Flotilla continue to run their steamers, or will they withdraw from a trade where at one terminus of the line they are not certain of anything that may happen? Then, again, generally, how long is the British Government to abstain from diplomatic communications with King Theebaw? It seems to us that it is now bound by the ordinary rules in such cases, to formulate its grievances, and its demands for redress. It is bound to convey to the king a statement of what it expects at his hands. It must, indeed, in common fairness, explain its conduct in withdrawing entirely from Mandalay, and lay down the terms upon which alone it will renew intercourse with the king and his court. The only chance of now preventing the greater evil of war is, such a decided and plain-spoken explanation of the views and intentions of the Government of India as shall convince the king that his Government must give up trifling. He must be addressed in a style which shall show him the decision rests entirely with the Viceroy. It may be that decision and firmness may avail to bring the king to his senses. But if not, the Government ought to lose no time in preparing for any contingency that may arise. Any way, one thing is plain, it is as little to the dignity of the Government, as it is to the interests of the two communities of Upper and Lower Burma, that the Viceroy should not rest content with having safely withdrawn the staff of the Residency."

THE examination for the Army Medical Department, which was announced to be held in September, has been postponed pending the consideration by the Treasury of the new Warrant. It is hoped by the War Office authorities that the Treasury decision may be given in time for an examination to be held before the next Session of the Army Medical School at Netley. Since the days of the Circumlocution Office there has probably been no such piece of administrative bungling as this *fiasco* concerning the promised Royal Warrant for the Army Medical Department, says Aristarchus in the *Whitehall Review*. Now considering that we have had two difficult and expensive wars on our hands during the last twelvemonth, and that every soldier put *hors de combat* in India involves a loss to the country of at least a hundred pounds, such trifling of the authorities with a matter, literally of life and death, seems almost incredible. The department is notoriously below its strength to the extent of over 100 officers, the heads of the profession being so disgusted at the treatment which medical officers have received in the army that they have successfully dissuaded their pupils from becoming candidates. Although a satisfactory settlement of the question was arrived at some months ago, the publication of the new regulations is indefinitely postponed, while a three-cornered duel is going on between the War Office, the India Office, and the Treasury, about the expenditure of a few extra thousands a year—a matter which surely ought to have been settled first; and in the meantime not another army doctor is to be had. Now, we have a prospect of another campaign, longer and more costly; and what may be expected in a country like Afghanistan, with a shamefully inadequate amount of medical attendance, I leave those who know anything of the subject to determine.

WOMEN follow fashions as sheep follow each other—without the least thought of where they are going. By the journal which is an authority upon what is termed fashion, we learn that "skirts are now to be worn much shorter, and sleeves ditto." This process is to go on gradually—but, let us hope, not to any very serious extent. Nothing, however, but a change of fashion would prevent the inevitable return to the costume of the Garden of Eden, as common sense never enters into such matters. It is going very little wide of truth to aver that if some lady high up in the social ladder in England, or one very low down the ladder in Paris, were to set the precedent of returning to the coat of "woad" adopted by the early Britons before the advent of the Roman legions, a large number of what is called the "softer sex" would follow in her wake immediately. Writers have arrayed themselves against many of the stupid fashions of late years with all the vigour and force at their command, but with little use. Nothing but a "change of fashion" has any weight. In America the press speaks out with no uncertain sound upon such matters. The custom of wearing a "fringe" seems to have recently travelled to that country, and the following extract will serve to show what is the Yankee opinion of the new mode:—"Banging entirely destroys the effect of a fine forehead, and lends to the whole face a degree of insipidness, even of vulgarity, which hardly any banger would incur if she could realise its full force. It is surprising how many women, very nice women some of them, bang their hair in this and in other cities. They do it without reflection, without any other thought than that it is fashionable. Women of really good taste, who have individuality and ideas of their own, do not bang." If the American ladies are of the same calibre as those of the old country, the New York and other journals may go on "banging" away at their pleasure, but when they have exhausted their energies the fair females will be found to be "banging" still.

IT seems likely that M. de Lesseps, foiled, for a time at all events, at Panama, may before very long take his revenge in the Old World at the Isthmus of Corinth. Letters from Athens state that he is expected there almost immediately to make preparations for the long-projected canal; the only difficulties, apparently, which are likely to be raised in the way of his scheme being its cost, estimated at twenty millions of francs, and therefore a serious obstacle for Greek financiers to get over. That it would very materially further Greek commercial interests need hardly be pointed out. It would be no small gain to Greek vessels bound for the Adriatic to save the hours, and in the case of sailing ships days, which are now wasted in doubling the Peloponnesus; while travellers from Corfu to Athens via Patras and Corinth will not be the last to recognize the substantial convenience of an ocean communication between the Gulf of Lepanto and Salamis which would do away with the present awkward and uncomfortable vehicle which now gets over in a lumbering fashion the six miles which intervene between Lutraki and Calamiki. There are no natural difficulties to speak of in the way of the canal, and its construction would at once raise Corinth to the position of the most important maritime city and commercial mart in Greece. Indeed, had the idea of it been anything more substantial than a dream at the time when the Greeks were looking about for a capital in the place of Egina and Nauplia, the common-sense arguments in favour of Corinth might have by chance prevailed over the purely sentimental reasons and considerations which supported the claims of Athens. The capital of a seafaring people ought naturally to be on the sea; and then Corinth is more conveniently situated with regard to Marseilles and Trieste than Athens is, which is off the highway of commerce, to say nothing of the neighbourhood of Corinth possessing a more fertile soil and a more salubrious climate than that of the present capital.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DEPATURE OF THE 15TH MADRAS N. I. FOR THE FRONT.

THIS gallant corps which has been stationed at Bangalore since 28th December, 1878, left on Saturday evening by two special troops trains *en route* for active service in Afghanistan. The first party (left wing) under command of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson left their lines in small detachments shortly after three p. m. accompanied by large crowds of relatives and friends. Arriving at the station they quickly and quietly entered the carriages provided for them, where, as we think unnecessarily, they had to remain seated for an hour and a half before the train was timed to start, they did not appear to relish this uncalled for imprisonment, more especially as they had been marched from their quarters without waiting for the Hussars band to play them out. The train left shortly after 5 p. m. amidst loud cheering from the assembled crowd. The headquarters under command of Colonel Hearn marched to the railway station with colors flying headed by the band of the 14th (King's) Hussars, and their Regimental band, both of which played several favourite parting airs. The scene now became somewhat animated, some thousands of natives had assembled near the railway station and kept a large detachment of the local police, under the personal command of Mr. Hewetson, fully employed in keeping order and preventing accidents. General Payn, the officers of the garrison, and the *élite* of the station thronged the platform to bid adieu to the gallant 15th and wish them God speed on their mission to chastise the wily Afghans, and we may rest assured from the high state of discipline and efficiency in which this Regiment is in, at present they will prove a valuable addition to the Expeditionary Field Force on arriving at the Theatre of War; both officers and men appear delighted at the opportunity afforded them of proceeding on active service. At 6-20 the train steamed out of the station amidst deafening cheers from all sides. The following were the details leaving Bangalore:—First party, Lieut. Colonel Robinson, Major Shaw, Major Bradstreet, 291 native officers, rank and file. Camp followers; Hospital Assistant, and 3 officers' chargers. Second party, Head quarters, Band and Colors, Colonel Hearn, Commandant, Major Bauce, Captain Boulderson, and Surgeon McDermott, 327 native officers, rank and file. Camp followers, and 7 officers' chargers. The following local facts concerning the gallant 15th Madras Native Infantry may not be generally known to the persent generation in Bangalore:—The Fifteenth were raised at Tanjore in December 1776. In March, 1847, at the special request of their Head Colonel, Major General Sir Mark Cubbon, the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, they were posted to Bangalore. The higly esteemed Sir Mark was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Regiment by the late Honorable East India Company on the 26th of October, 1839, 40 years ago.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

AFFAIRS IN RUMPA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THE glorious uncertainty of war still continues in the Godavery District. Rumpa appears to have settled down under the able management of the special Commissioner, and Tamen Dora and a few followers are supposed to have gone to the borders of Golcondah, and to be biding their time in some out of the way place where "no (white) man comes or help comes since the making of the world." However, the Adjutant of the 10th N. I. has started off to him, and if he has the luck to surprise the rebels cooking, cleaning their tooth, or at their "horizons," he may account for a few of them; but as for expecting to see a rebel except under such conditions, it is out of the question. As a B. A. put it, "You would as soon catch a needle in the jungle as those men." It has been pretty well proved by this time that these hill men can with ease go through jungle which is impassable for men and officers. A detachment of Sappers went out to build huts at Tadapilly, and after being some fourteen days there, over thirty out of fifty men are simply helpless from fever, and the work is presumably at a stand-still. In the Rekapilly taluq, the rebels are still stirring. Part of the 5th and 10th N. I. and some of the Nizam's troops and Central Province Police are up there, under the command of the Commandan 10th N. I. Carriage is very hard to be procured. Officers and men alike are without tents in the rainy season, in a feverish country, and have to trust to accommodation in villages which may or may not be nests of small-pox, simply because bullocks and coolies are hardly procurable to carry the barest necessaries. On a shot being fired, off go your pack-bullocks into the jungle with your kit; while the coolies throw their loads down and bolt (unless they are under a strong guard), and you find yourself obliged to take up the water proof sheet you call your bed and walk. Rice is generally unknown in most of the villages, the people living off the product of the toddy and tamarind trees. The water, at the present season, is saturated with an excess of decaying vegetable matter, and is sudden death to drink. The following is the method employed to make it potable, when time allows: I. First catch your water. II. Strain it through a handkerchief, to eliminate the leaves, fish, rats, and such small deer. III. Boil it. IV. Put a lot of Condy's fluid in it. V. Filter it. VI. Wash your hands with it, and drink Exshaw's No 1.

As usual Government have made a few trifling errors. They sent up two nine-pounders, and four gunners; and when the people had got to believe in them and love them, they take them all away—probably for service in Afghanistan, and leave the district defenceless and panic-stricken, with nothing but a wall-piece between them and annihilation. There is a story about a visitor who came to look at one of the 9-pounders: "Is it loaded?" he enquired of the gun lascars. "Don't know, Sar; must see," was the reply, and while one lascar looked down the bore, the other applied his cheroot to the vent, but with no result. A rammer was sent for, and something was distinctly felt in the chamber of the gun. A friction tube was brought and the lanyard pulled, but missed fire. "Bring another?" "Got no more sar, only one got." At this period up runs an excited sepoy calling out "Sahib, Sahib—I poor man: you go spoil my breakfast," and with the aid of a bayonet fishes out one bundle of rice, a broken egg, some dried fish, and a brinjal. The thoughtful Government have also provided the Sappers with a quantity of heavy wooden racks for carrying tools on camels' backs: unfortunately camels dont grow here, at this reason. It is said that an officer of the quartermaster general's department stated that Rumpa was near Rampore, the place where one gets chudders; and he was so far right that one gets chudders here, though the Doctors call them tertian agues. I chanced on some papers referring to the selection of Samalcottah as a future station for a small force; and it was actually chosen because "there was an upstairs house which could be made habitable for a European officer, and plenty of room in the Protestant Churchyard." (I believe I have quoted this nearly verbatim.) The Jeypore and Ganjam police have been withdrawn, when they were doing capital service. The latter have three months holiday every year and volunteered to spend it here, from which it may be inferred that Rumpa, and not Rosherville, is "the place to spend a happy day." Since the commencement of this affair 1,375 sick policemen have been passed through the hospital at Rajahmundry, and though the Police are generally blamed as having had something to say to the outbreak, it has not been proved that they were really in fault. They were sent out without tents, without medicine, without Hospital Assistants, without a cloak to keep off the rain, and had often to carry their kits and rations for miles; and I must in fairness say that the sepoys, though much better cared for, have not done any better than the police in bringing the business to a conclusion.

A mistake that Government have made, and are still making, is in not sending up a large force, and finishing the affair off instead of letting it drag on month after month. The question is simply this, will Government go to the expense of having, say six full regiments up here at once, and make an end of the rebellion, or will it use up officers and men of six regiments in detail without effecting anything. The 39th was almost wiped out by fever at one time; the Sappers, 5th, 10th, 29th and 17th are sickening rapidly or rather what there is of them, for these regiments have been sent up here, at intervals, by wing and companies, much on the principle of one down tother come on, instead of sending them simultaneously, and up to their full war strength. If the five Madras regiments who seem to be destined to do Police work in the large garrisons in Bengal were to stop at home, and mind their own business, viz., Rumpa, they would be doing far more real "service." Orders should be given to destroy such crops as are on foot; to cut down or "ring" the toddy trees, which have really caused all this disturbance, and which are not taxed now; to drive in all cattle, and destroy all small villages, making their goods go to some larger villages which are guarded by military or police. By thus taking away the cattle, milk, toddy, and grain from all the outlying villages, the rebels would get very sick of being out, and eventually be glad to come in. The business may be patched up without these apparently heroic measures, but unless a lesson, and a severe one, is administered, there will perpetually be trouble in the Rumpa Hills. Let the officers in command be invested with absolute powers to do as they think fit, and they will not abuse the trust placed in them. Let them carry fire, as they cannot carry sword, through the country; in short, since they cannot punish the rebels by shooting, let them punish them by starvation, and better and speedier results will be obtained. As I close this, I hear the description of the medal we are to get in lieu of well earned batta—it is to be of leather, hollow, stamped with Chendriah's head, rampant, hung, drawn and quartered—and on the reverse the magic word "Rumpa." The inside will contain 1 dozen quinine pills and instructions for drawing up a last will and testament.—*Madras Mail.*

HEIGHT OF THE INDIAN ELEPHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The height which elephants attain is, in my experience, very generally exaggerated; 11 and 12 feet are measurements not uncommonly stated by those not intimately acquainted with elephants. The largest I have myself seen amongst many hundreds in Bengal and Southern India, the tallest of which I have carefully measured, was a tusker 9ft. 10in, measured vertically at the withers as a horse is measured. Amongst females, 8ft. 5in. is the extreme height I have seen. I have heard many positive statements of elephants above these heights, but such as I have had the opportunity of testing have all proved inaccurate.

The only piece of evidence of any elephant over 9ft. 10in. that I have encountered is the skeleton of one at present in the museum at Calcutta. This animal was shot in the Sonthal Purgunnas a few years ago, and according to Dr. Anderson, measures, as now set up, 11ft. 1½in. at the shoulder. Dr. Anderson thinks that with the pad of the foot, flesh over shoulder and cartilage of the joints, it must have been about 11ft. 10in. when alive.

I am afraid I shall appear to be exceedingly incredulous when I say that I feel convinced there is some mistake in this, possibly in the setting up of the skeleton. I am led to this belief, firstly, by the immense disproportion between the alleged height of this beast, and that of the very tallest elephants to be seen in the flesh; secondly, from the fact that the cranium of this elephant is not even as large as that of the elephant referred to above as 9ft 10in., and which I secured after its death; thirdly, because of a statement I have seen (this may be incorrect—I have written to England on the subject) that the skeleton of the elephant destroyed in Exeter 'Change (about 1832) is, as set up, 13 feet high to the top of the head and 12 feet to the top of the back. That elephant was probably of very ordinary size. Is it possible that in setting up elephants' skeletons some peculiarity is not understood, and that they then stand higher than in life. Fourthly, the oldest elephant hunters attached to the kheddahs at Dacca, some of whom have been at work for nearly 50 years, and have seen tens of thousands of elephants, wild and tame, altogether deny that they attain more than about 10 feet.

There must be many careful observers who have opportunities of measuring elephants who will, I venture to hope, be interested in assisting to solve this question. I would ask such to record the exact vertical measurement at shoulder (this is easily taken with a straight bamboo, and a stick laid acros the beast's withers) of any elephant above 9 ft. 10 in. that they may know of at present in the possession of rajahs or wealthy zemindars. Reminiscences of animals that were once alive, or measurements of those shot by sportsmen, can never, I need hardly remark, be conclusive evidence, and are therefore valueless. If any one can adduce proof to the contrary, I shall be only too happy to retract a statement I made in "Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India," that "there is little doubt that there is not an elephant 10 feet at the shoulder in India."

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Government Kheddahs.

Dacca, October 10, 1879.

TIGER SHOOTING AT CHERRA POONJEE.

I HAVE just been having rather a red-letter day at this deserted old cantonment, which may interest some of your readers. The Deputy Commissioner had told me that some tigers had been making themselves objectionable by killing ponies and cattle, and from other information received I thought it a good opportunity, so I availed myself of my chief having business that way to accompany him as far as Cherra Poonjee. We arrived there on Wednesday, the 20th August, and put up in the bungalow used as the Circuit House and Dak Bungalow. Thursday I spent inspecting the ground and planning the campaign, also exploring a well-known limestone cave in the vicinity. Friday saw me the proud possessor of a small farm-yard consisting of one cow for which I gave Rs. 8 and two goats at Rs. 3 each. On Friday night the campaign opened. One goat I picketed about 250 yards from the bungalow, in a most likely spot at the head of a ravine leading up from the valley below. This goat was guarded by a spring-gun carefully set, loaded with a very small charge of powder and a Mitford shell charged with 4 grains of aconitine, a dose that would perhaps kill an elephant. The small charge was to prevent the shell passing through the animal. At the entrance to the bungalow compound, goat No. 2 was tethered; and on a small grassy plateau, 200 yards from the bungalow. I fastened up the cow. The cow was tied up in an open space about 30 yards from an old compound wall, which I marked as affording me an opportunity for a stalk; by dusk all was ready. I had selected the ground after some consideration, and the following features of the country guided me: Cherra is a wide grassy plateau surrounded with tremendous precipices in most places quite impracticable for animals; a few paths alone exist by which animals can come on to the plateau from below, and this was one of the easiest. The night set in rainy, as is usual in this the rainiest corner of the world. At 3 a. m. my little Goorkha said, "Shahib, a tiger is killing the cow." I jumped up, and sure enough it was so. The night was dark as pitch and it was raining heavily. At 4 a. m. I dressed, and at 10 minutes to 5 day had dawned sufficiently to let me see a little. I took my heavy Mitford rifle, and my Goorkha carried my Forsyth, and we moved cautiously out; at the compound gate a goat lay half eaten. Creeping cautiously on, I got over the compound wall, and wriggled through the long wet grass till I arrived at the opposite wall. Peeping over I could see some big beast, but not distincly. Crouching down I waited for more light; the drizzling rain became a steady downpour, but what did it matter? I was warm all over; the delicious thrill of excitement, knowing a tiger was eating 30 yards from me, prevented the rain from being unpleasant. Day was now fast setting in, and I again raised my eye to the level of the wall, and I could see the heavy head and fore-quarters of a tiger eating the carcase of the cow. The tiger was uneasy and got up standing broadside on. My Goorkha signed to me he was going and I prepared to fire. The rain it poured! I couldn't sight my foresight; the water ran along the top of the upper rib; but the tiger was going, so I fired—wough!—and the dense smoke, beaten down by the rain, prevented my seeing what had happened. When cleared there was no tiger there. Khair Sing, always ready to rush after a wounded tiger, was for getting up; but I made him kneel down and not move, as I reflected, "We had not been seen; the report of a gun was a trifle to the thunderclaps of these regions; the morning is still, dark, and gloomy; why should he not return?"—so I still watched. Presently, like the first robber in the pantomime, a leopard glided through the mist, followed by robber number 2, followed by robber number 3, and commenced breakfast. Sir, in many long years of sport such a chance was never given to me. I daresay lots of your readers will have begun to liken me to the Major of Matchbox celebrity, but I only tell you what actually occurred. Barrel No. 1—the biggest leopard jumped-to with a Mitsord shell through her, and fell dead by the carcase. Barrel No. 2 missed a retreating leopard jumping over the wall. I got another shot and missed the same animal; following it down the hill leopard No. 3 jumped up out of a nullah, and seeing me, crouched by a rock; a bullet through its head stopped its further career. Its body lay on the other side of the nullah, and it was into this the tiger had gone. The ground on either side was clear, but the nullah itself was filled with great blocks of sandstone and high grass. Lower down an opener space offered a crossing-place, and I got over and went up to the dead leopard. Just as I got near—wough!—up jumped leopard No. 2, passed me like a flash, and saved its skin. I now got some men from the bungalow and carried the two leopards home, but before leaving I went to the carcase and tracked the tiger. The rain had washed all blood away, and only a track through the wet grass showed the way it had taken, which was into a small dense piece of jungle, commanded on all sides by high ground. As no amount of stone-throwing elicited anything, I returned home, where I found breakfast and my two lovely trophies laid out side by side. No. 1 measured 6ft. 7in; No. 2, 6ft. 2in. One was a very light coloured beast, spots far apart on its neck; the other a very dark coloured and closely marked variety, with longer fur, but only the full-grown young of No. 1, I believe. This is a point I will reserve for future discussion, when I shall be better able to speak regarding leopards and panthers.

On Saturday evening, having left the carcase of the cow untouched, I set the spring-gun for the tiger by it and watched myself from 4 p. m. till dark, but nothing came. When morning dawned I found the tiger had come, set off the gun, which had missed fire from damp cap, and had carried off the carcase down into the heavy bit of jungle I had searched in the day-time. Again I searched, and he was not there, but had eaten his fill and gone. I could not stay longer, as time was up and I had a 34-miles journey before me. The tiger was therefore not wounded, and remains yet for some luckier sportsman.

I cannot close my lettter without saying a few words about this country. I believe that there exists no finer shooting-ground in the world than about these hills. A party of two or three good sportsmen, with a very light drill tent, a trusty gun-carrier with each, and two months' supply carried by Kassia coolies, might do great things. The upper waters of the Kopili river run through a wild uninhabited country which those who have visited for survey purposes say swarms with elephants, bison, tigers, and deer. Of course, they would have to keep to the higher ground where good shooting could be got without using elephants, and if I could find the leisure I should certainly go there. Some sixteen years ago I spent some four months in these hills after elephants, but having kept to the lower country and being out during June, July, August, and September, my struggle for existence with malaria, starvation, and mosquitoes prevented my sport being good. February, March, April, and May, and even June, would be the time to shoot in these parts; there would be no fear of fever, and the life with rifle and rod in these wilds would be most enjoyable. The country abounds in salt licks, where the animals collect, and in the more remote ones they remain feeding in the open all day.—*Asian.*

THE HORSES AT POONA.

KING ARTHUR occupies the pride of place amongst Arabs. Standing over fifteen hands, with beautiful, low, level action, he looks in motion very much more like an English thorough-bred than the traditional Arab, and when fit and well, he certainly seems to win his races like a horse of a higher class than his opponents. Here he appeared only twice, and those who saw him canter home in front of Kohinoor, Caractacus and Cardigan, conceding the three weight, in the Coonoor Purse, at Wellington, were not surprised to find him the champion in H. H. the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate with no less than 9st 10lbs on his back, although he had cut but a poor figure at the intervening meeting at Bangalore. Leniently enough handicapped at 10st. 2 lbs. in the Governor's Cup, in the absence of his stable companion, he would in all probability have won. Kohinoor having obtained second place with 9st. 9lbs. On the concluding day, in the Winner's Handicap, he was placed at 10st. 7lbs., that forming the final estimate of his form in Poona, the Wellington handicappers in May, having put 10st. 10lbs. upon him, and made him concede as much as 15lbs. to Caractacus and 17lbs. to Cardigan. So far as we are able to judge, he might do this at a lower range of weights, but it would be asking him too much to attempt the task with 10st. 10lbs. Next in order of merit we must rank Kohinoor, a powerful high-caste grey, up to great weight, with grand action. Catching the judge's eye but once, in a spin with a second-rate maiden for the entrance fees in the Champagne Stakes, he confirmed his Wellington form by running within half a length of King Arthur, receiving 5lbs. in the Commemoration Plate, and increased his reputation by carrying 9st. 9lbs. into second place in the Governor's Cup in front of a splendid field. In the Winner's Handicap, he was adjudged 10st.—7lbs. less than King Arthur, which, though Mr. Herbert's horse could give him more at light weights, we take to be correct at a high scale, and ran a respectable fourth, conceding no less than 36lbs. to the winner, 25lbs. to the second, and 37lbs. to the third—Salisbury, Robin Hood, and Oasis. The Wellington handicappers placed Kohinoor 14lbs. below King Arthur, but the first has certainly improved with age, and we opine there is not more than from 7lbs. to 9lbs. between them now, unless at a very low scale. Next stands Child of the Desert, the now famous winner of the Governor's Cup, at 9st.; many pronounced him too favorably weighted, particularly gentlemen who had seen him race at Hyderabad, but we fail to discover any public performance in which he could have been required to carry a pound more. The fact is he only began to run into form towards the end of last season, and, having a better one in the stable, in King Arthur, Mr. Herbert had probably no occasion to show the "Child" at his best. Brought to the post in the perfect condition common to horses trained by Harry Bowen, he had the confidence of his owner and friends, and was backed for a larger stake than Mr. Gaye usually entrusts to anything, however good. Right was he as usual, for with Bowen in the saddle, the horse had the race safe half a mile from home, and won very much as he liked. In handicapping him for the Winner's the Stewards treated him kindly enough at 9st. 12lbs., 2lbs. less than Kohinoor, to whom, getting 9lbs., he certainly gave a 7lbs. beating, we should have thought a trifle more. In the estimation of the Poona handicappers, Cardigan follows Child of the Desert, at an interval expressed in weight, of 2lbs., 11lbs. separating him from King Arthur. The Wellington Stewards adjudged him 17lbs. inferior to the great horse, and we imagine the true difference to lie somewhere in his mean, inclining to the Poona estimate over a short distance and that of Wellington over a long. The old horse, with 9st. 13lbs., ran tolerably well in the Governor's Cup for a mile, and then fell back, disappointing his somewhat too sanguine owner, who had backed him, against good advice, to win a large stake. But nevertheless he won the Consolation on the last day with 9st. 12lbs., beating Electric, 8st. 11lbs., and six others, not exactly first class, over his favorite mile and a quarter, after one of the best races of the meeting, the field being close together to the very last. The remaining plater Arabs did not show to much advantage at Poona, and the only ones likely to see a better day are Secunder and Liellee in H. H. The Aga's stable. The first, the winner of the second Dealers at Bombay and of the winner's handicap at Bangalore, is an Arab of the highest class, and was probably not placed too high at 9st. in the Governor's Cup, but, having been lame in the feet, was short of work, and, cutting up badly, was not started again. Liellee, the Bombay Derby winner, and that of the weight-for-age mile race at Bangalore, seems to be unable to get a distance although a horse of extraordinary speed; but he was evidently stale, and we should not be in the least surprised to see him in front of many that beat him here across the flats at Bombay. Khusroo has lost the fine form he showed at Calcutta and Agra when under the care of that excellent old trainer, John Irving. Corone got second to Robin Hood in the Selling Race, but put his stable in the hole by running about last with 7st. 6lbs. in the Winner's Handicap when backed in preference to Salisbury. Nonpareil ran badly throughout.

In the closed races Glenlyon did yeoman's service to Colonel Utterson by winning both the Service Stakes and the Criterion very easily, though he did not show prominently in the Governor's Cup with 7st. 13lbs. Of those behind him, Jason is a promising 4 year old colt. Sunset a fast galloway, out of his place with welter weights, and Sir Kenneth a handsome, powerful, slow horse, more at home over a stiff country than on the flat.

The Maidan Arabs, as a lot, are certainly the best we have seen together for many years. Nearly all deserve mention; we name them in order of merit. Young Revenge, for breeding, size, perfection of shape and action, is perhaps to be matched only by Najuffee. The *beau ideal* of the desert born, either, in his rival's absence, might be pronounced peerless. Gems of purest water, their fond owners would scarcely part with either for a prince's ransom. Mr. Abdool Rahmon refused Rs. 10,000 (offered by the owner of Salisbury) for Young Revenge, and H. H. Ali Shah declared Rs. 50,000 would not buy Najuffee. As race horses, at our existing scale of weights, too favorable to the younger, the three-year-old is far better than the four, and, indeed, beat him in Aga Khan's Purse at only 4lbs.; but in the Cup, Najuffee proved the best at level weights, all but a pound, and, judiciously ridden, might perhaps have won, for he led that brilliant field up the hill to the half mile, like a fox before hounds, and actually finished third. Perhaps, bye and bye, when both thoroughly seasoned, meeting as four and five year olds, there will not be much between them, but we confess to a penchant for the three-year-olde. His victory in the Derby by itself was nothing. Devil take a three-year-old if he can't win with the rediculous weight he gets in at! Monarch, one of the worst horses that ever started for a great race, beat flyers, like Scamp and Caractacus, with 6st. 8lbs. on his back! It was the way he won, the time, the quality behind him; backed by his win again, the next day, with 9lbs. more upon his back. Handicapped at 8st. in the Governor's Cup, his owner and the public generally declared he could not be beaten. The handicappers knew better. He was, after all, but a three-year-old, eleven months in India, and when sent through, in such a race, side by side with seasoned platers, such as Child of the Desert, Kohinoor, and King Arthur, he would lack the stamina to win, and we think, in running fourth, he maintained his reputation, considering that he finished in front of thirteen, to six of which he was conceding weight. Robin Hood, a great favourite for the Wellington Derby, began the season badly by running "nowhere" in that, or any subsequent race, at Wellington or Bangalore; and was so little thought of by his owner as to be entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 in the Selling Race at Poona. This he won in a canter from old Corone, at level weights, and singularly enough, on being submitted to auction, no advance was made on the upset price, although the Forestor was a four-year-old, a maiden sound and handsome. Handicapped to give Redoubt, the winner, a maiden of the same age, 6lbs. in the Deccan Handecap, he failed at the distance, finishing an excellent third; but on the last day, at level weights, he turned the tables on his conqueror in the two mile handicap, running a good second to Salisbury, an aged horse, to whom he was giving no less than 11lbs. This would entitle him to be considered the third best maiden at the meeting, but it is possible Redoubt was a little stale after his four severe races, and we may at least be sure Mr. A. Rahmon would think it rank heresy to say so.

Moreover, Redoubt ran second for the Derby and the Commemoration Plate, getting 30lbs. and only a clever beating from King Arthur, so perhaps we should place him third on our list. Other good maidens, such as Soulathie and Tahlan, the Bangalore and Wellington maiden winners, were so stale from excessive work, it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of their form, and if we take Poona performances as a guide, we may be very much mistaken hereafter. We can only say that both, as well Syed and Mistake, who had ron well at Bangalore in the Consolation and Desert Stakes, and electrified their admirers by fast gallops on the training ground, figured to anything but advantage at Poona. We must say the same of Minuet, who, however, unlike the other, seemed to do better towards the end. A very handsome horse, he may perhaps pull off something at Hyderabad, and we sincerely hope he may, because no truer sportsman than his owner exists.

Finally, Salisbury, a maiden of two seasons, who won a handicap as Wellington with 7st. 5lbs, beating Dutchman, 8st. 10lb., and others, managed to pull off the Winner's Handicap with 7st. 6lbs. receiving 11lbs. from the second, Robin Hood, and therefore meeting him at 26lb. less than weight for age; Kohinoor, with 10st. running third. His owner had backed Corone, 7st. 6lb., in preference, and the win was anything but a compensation for his defeat in the Governor's Cup, for which, with 8st. to carry and Tingey to ride, he thoght his chance excellent, and backed him to win more money than one can often get on in this country. Whether the company was too good, the pace too strong, or the field too large, is hard to say, but, in spite of every advantage at the start and position subsequently, he was at the whip and out of the race before reaching the half-mile post.

Of the Galloways, Tiger, the three-year-old, purchased by Mr. Maitland from Mr. Abdool Rahmon, proved too good for his opponents at the scale of weights we have so frequently condemned in these columns, but whether he will prove as useful in after-years as old Croesbie remains to be seen. We believe he will, as his blood is of the purest and, though built on a light scale, he has the "gift of going." Of the others, Armistice is the fastest, but is believed to be softhearted. Giving Tiger 36lbs. in the Galloway Plate, he ran a capital race, and was accordingly thought highly of for the Deccan Handicap, with 7st. 4lbs., but was never dangerous at any part of the race. Sunset, getting 8lbs. from Armistice, obtained third place in The Plate, and in the concluding handicap succumbed to Tiger, conceding the young one 20lbs., after a good race by a clear length. Ringlet is a promising maiden for next season; Dutchman a good honest horse, rather hardly dealt by as a rule, in handicaps, his best performance this season being a second to Salisbury, giving 17lbs. at Wellington. Mecca, by no means as fit as he can be made, conceding Tiger 21lbs., ran a respectable third in the maiden race; Oasis, conceding 30lbs., being second. Both are of high caste, and as a galloway the latter is certainly first class. His second to Tiger, conceding such a heap of weight; his second (if indeed on sufferance only from Robin Hood) to Redoubt in the Deccan Handicap, getting 7 lbs; and third in the Winners, getting 1 lb from Salisbury and 12 lbs. from Robin Hood, prove this; and if Mr. Walter can only place him where he will not meet the best of the big Arabs, he will reap the success to which the care, the money, and the judgment he devotes to sport entitles him.

The races for "all horses" was not well supported at Poona, although liberal added money is given, and the best horses in India brought out. In the eagerness to speculate on the big Arab races, they are overlooked, and owners have little more to run for than the stakes, which it is well known are little more than sufficient to defray one's travelling expenses. Pity, because the races were as interesting as they were well contested. Mr. Herbert's maiden, At Last, who ran a great horse under difficulties in the Merchants' Cup last year, confirmed the high opinion we always had of him by winning the Deccan Derby, with 9st. 4lbs, in 2min. 49sec., and landing the final handicap cleverly, with 8st. 7lbs., from Newcastle, 9st. 7lbs., Old Chorister, 8st. 7lbs., half a dozen lengths away. Four well-known horses appeared to try conclusions over the mile and a quarter of the Trial Stakes.

Unfortunately Kingcraft had been a victim to fever, and though fully recovered and in excellent fettle, still suffered somewhat from its effects. Chorister, now getting into the "sear and yellow," was perhaps never at his best in this country, but as the only English horse we know of at present racing, must be held to represent the old country and he illustrated the absurdity of a scale which makes an English horse concede 7lbs. to an Australian, for we hardly think he could have won with two or three stone off his back: indeed, Newcastle gave him 17lbs. and a stone beating in the Poona Handicap subsequently. Briefly, weakness stopped Kingcraft half a mile from home; pace Chorister and a magnificent race between Janitor and Newcastle, 9st. 12lbs. each, resulted in the victory of the stoutly bred son of Kelpie. Janitor is all but broken down, and the fine condition in which he was brought to the post reflects great credit on his trainer, Mr. Dignam whilst the way in which Cozen sat him, when showing temper at the post, and steered him throughout, was something to be proud of. To beat a great horse like Newcastle, at almost welter weights in 2min. 20sec. over any thing but a fast mile and quarter racecourse, was a performance worthy of the winner of the thousand guineas, Wagga Gold Cup (a win accomplished in 3min. 36sec. for 2 miles with 8st. 8lb.), and justifies the high price demanded for him by his spirited importer, Mr. Weeks. He was not started in the Poona Handicap, which everybody seemed to regard as a certainty for Newcastle, with 9st. 10lbs., but at last beat him after a really good race. Chorister, 8st. 7lbs. third. Yanathon, handicapped 7st. 10lbs., did not start.—*Asian.*

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

SOME facts connected with the construction of the Madras Harbour will probably be of interest to our readers, more particularly at the present stage in its progress, as the north pier or arm of the Harbour has now reached the end of its continuous length at right angles to the shores, when it is intended to strike outward curvilineally. According to the original plan Mr. Parkes intended that each arm of the Harbour should shoot straight out from the shore to a distance of 2,300 feet, and then incline towards each other in a direction parallel to the shore, until a maximum length, from the shore point, of 3,830 feet was reached. The space constituting the mouth of the Harbour would, under this plan, be 450 feet wide. During its construction, however, it has been urged that it is more than probable that a very rapid current would be created by the obstruction which the arms of the Harbour would offer to the natural direction of the currents that sweep up and down the east coast, and that with the end walls of the Harbour running in the manner proposed, this anticipated-ly strong current would sweep right across the entrance to the Harbour. The Standing Committee appear to have taken the matter into consideration, and, in deference to the fears expressed, have directed an alteration in the original design. This alteration consists of a change in the direction of the closing embrace of the arms, which, in lieu of running towards each other in a direction parallel to the shore, will now, after an elliptic curve of 640 feet, shoot outwards for a further distance of 890 feet. The advantages which the change of plan will effect will be twofold. In the first instance the currents in lieu of washing across and rendering difficult of access the mouth of the Harbour, will sweep laterally in the direction of the arm, a matter in itself of very great benefit. The additional advantage will be a larger mouth, as the opening between the two arms will be extended by 50 feet, thus admitting of greater access and providing more shelter. To give effect to this change of design, each arm consists of three distinct sections: the largest being that just completed, viz. the portion running at right angles to the shore; next is the curve, and lastly the "Return." The completion of so important a portion as the entire first section of the north arm is a matter calling for special notice, and we would extend our right hand of fellowship to Messrs. Thorowgood, Beardmore, Lowe and Serons, with our hearty congratulations on the successful termination of so arduous a task.

To form some idea of the stupendous nature of the work, it is but necessary to place before our readers some particulars of the details of construction, and the amount of labour employed.

The first block on the north arm was laid on the 18th December, 1876, and the process of laying courses of blocks has been steadily pursued ever since. But grievous delays, for which the local personnel are in no wise responsible, have more than once greatly retarded progress. Foremost, as a prolific cause of delay, both in the past and even still, stands irregularity of supply of cement. The concrete blocks of which the arm consists are made of hard stone chipped (or crushed to be technical) into small pieces, and consolidated into one mass by the admixture of Portland cement. After being made, these blocks have to mature from about six to seven weeks before they are fit for use, and it will then be evident that not to hinder the process of block laying a large number of matured blocks are always required to be ready awaiting setting. The quantity of cement required to make each block is 10 casks, and as a good day's work is represented by the depositing of 24 to 32 blocks, some idea of the consumption of the cement in the block manufactured may be conceived. But through constant stoppages of cement supplies from home, the process of block setting has very frequently been brought to a standstill. The local manufacture at Morgan's Factory was only equal to small supplies, but utterly inadequate to meet the large demands of the Harbour authorities; thus by the home authorities evidently relying on local supply, many delays have occurred to retard the work.

Despite such delays, no fewer than 3 308 blocks have been set on the north arm and 2,278 on the south. Each block is 8 feet in height; so that if any of our curious readers would like to realise the effect these blocks would have, if placed one on top of the other, they have but to fancy that the highest peak of the Himalayas has left its fellows and step out, and even that peak would not reach the top of the blocks.

The blocks are deposited on a basement made of rubble or large boulders of hard stone. This basement gradually increases in height with the progress of the arm, as in no part does the concrete arm consist of more than four blocks one over another. The extreme breadth of this base has now been attained, and is 100 feet, which is reduced as it rises to about 18 feet. No less a quantity than 201,820 tons of stone have been deposited for the concrete portion of the north arm, and 99,656½ tons forms the bank, making a total of 301,476½ tons on the one arm alone. If packed on end with a base of 200 feet, this rubble would mount to more than twice the height of the Madras lighthouse!

In addition to the rubble deposits above detailed, the south pier has consumed 149,765½ tons on the construction of its base, and 33,001 on its bank, making a total of 182,766½. All this stone has been quarried expressly for the Harbour Works from the quarries at Umbatoor and Palaveram and brought down in wagons, also made for the Works.

Of course all this gigantic work was not done without an enormous expenditure of labour, the extent of which may be roughly estimated as representing a daily average of 4,000 men, or about equal to eight native corps daily! The labour is not concentrated at the Works, but divided between the quarries and the two arms. The rubble is placed on deposit both by means of boats, and in fine weather by the hopper barges. These barges are peculiarly constructed, and are, we understand, the first of their kind ever imported into India. The middle of the barge is a secured hollow with two doors at the bottom held together by chains. This hollow is filled with rubble, and on the chain fastening being undone, the weight of the stone causes the doors to fly open, depositing the contents below. The barges have been found exceedingly useful, and may easily, when the special work for which they have been constructed is completed, be converted into dredges and continue to be usefully employed on the Harbour. Lastly in our notice comes the item of cost. The expenditure has naturally been proportionate to the stupendous nature of the works, but it is satisfactory to notice as a pleasing feature unlike the ordinary run of Public Works, the actuals have *not exceeded the estimate*. The cost to date has amounted to 33 lacs of rupees, leaving a margin of 25 lacs for the completion. Judging by past expenditure, the works will be completed well within the margin. In conclusion we would advise our readers to go down to the Works and walk down the length of the north arm as a pleasing change of promenade to their customary stroll on Cupid's Bow. The keen fresh air which sweeps along arm is delightful, while the occasional spray from a dashing waves as it dances merrily by, seems to gladden one's heart with reminiscences of many a holiday on the waters in the dear old home we have left behind.—*Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE POMPEIAN CELEBRATION.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

(*From Standard's own Correspondent.*)

NAPLES, Sept. 25.

THE eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii has been duly commemorated. The telegraph wires are busily flashing the events of the day to distant lands, and special trains are beginning to carry away the motley assemblage gathered together in the Campanion city

At ten o'clock this morning the directing engineer of the excavations, Signor Ruggiero, delivered an inaugural address of a rather popular character in the Great Basilica, probably the most ancient building in Pompeii, as it already existed A. U. C. 676, and the portico which faces towards the forum is of greatly anterior date. On the podium at the eastern extremity a temporary theatre had been erected to accommodate the orators and shelter them from the rays of the September sun, which by this time was too powerful to be quite pleasant.

After Signor Ruggiero's Italian speech, which was well received, Signor Guanciale spoke in Latin, and created much enthusiasm by a few well-chosen and excellently delivered sentences, referring to the deep and tragic interest, especially to those of the Latin race, of all connected with the destruction and rediscovery of the brilliant little Latin city, and eloquently praising the intelligent and laborious services of Senator Fiorelli, who has taken so important a part in recent discoveries.

Monsignor Mirabelli next made a short and eloquent Latin oration on the topic of the day, and then a general adjournment took place to the principal points of interest, namely, the spot next to be excavated; but truly it may be said that during the whole day there was not an uninhabited house in Pompeii. The crowd was immence, the great majority, of course, being Italians, and, contrary to my expectation, was largely composed of the lower middle class, with even a sprinking of the humblest.

As it was impossible to be at all the points of interest ten new excavations being carried on simultaneously, I went, being advised by those most competent to judge, to section No. 9, and there, in a small division parallel to that already numbered five, the curiosity of the spectators was soon richly rewarded. Almost with the first strokes of pick and spade, used, by the way, as only Pompeian diggers know how, there came to light a quantity of household objects, chiefly of those light and beautiful forms and delicate workmanship to be found in even the humble Pompeian dwellings. A detailed list of the various articles in the order in which they were found fills six closely-written pages of my note book.

There were bronze amphora lamps, brooches, bracelets, delicate vases, and one very large and elegant broze candlestick, earthen vessels of various forms, fragments of glass, amongst which were the pieces of a lovely little glass vase of the most brilliant blue colour.

The belongings of the upper and under storeys of this little house were curiously mingled together, objects of mere ornament being mixed up with kitchen utensils. Then came some large tiles and fragments of a large beam of wood, showing that the roof had been crushed in on the lower storeys.

It is judged to have been the shop of a seeds-man, for, besides some bronze scales and weights, several large heaps of small beans, grain, and hemp seed, came to light, with portions of wooden casks, and canvas sacks in which they had been kept. One piece of sacking which I had in my hand still tied with a bit of string was wonderfully perfect, although quite black.

In one corner were the bones of some small animal, probably some household pet; and stuck against the wall was a skeleton of a little bird, its breast pressed against the mortar, where it had clung in its fright and bewilderment.

Several human skeletons were found in other parts of the city, and one very perfect piece of Mosaic pavement

One feature of the scene not to be passed over was the intense interest displayed by the plebeian portion of the crowd—an eagerness which sorely tried the almost too great patience and gentleness of the officials; and causing loss of time from too close crowding; but the applause bestowed when the custodians held up any object to public view and the shouts of "Bravo" when it happened to be anything of real classic beauty, were rather striking in view of all that has been said of the Italians not feeling or caring for their own antiquities.

This time the whole thing has been organised and carried out by Italians alone, and to the Royal Carabineers many foreigners are obliged for acts of courteous kindness.

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LA PETITE CULTURE IN ENGLAND.

(*The Times.*)

Many persons may be unaware that there is a district in England where some 10,000 acres together are devoted to *la petite culture*. This is the Isle of Axholme, the north-western portion of the county of Lincoln, lying west of the River Trent near its confluence with the Humber. The tract is no more insular than the Isle of Ely; but, as the high grounds of Ely and its group of villages rise like islands out of the Fen level, so the uplands of Epworth, Haxey, Owston, Belton, and Crowle are surrounded by the wide horizontal plain of alluvial land bordering upon or intersected by the Trent, the Idle, the Don, and the Yorkshire Ouse. Approaching these hills from Doncaster over the low flat of peat and sand, traversed by the long straight drains which convey the water of the district to steam draining engines at the outfalls, or entering the Isle from Gainsborough over the richer region of warp soil deposited by the muddy waters of the Trent, you see upon the distant slopes the red-brick and red-tiled villages, with their gray church towers, their encircling trees, and their white windmills standing apart where the loftier summits are clear of timber. But you observe that, unlike any other uplands, with their familiar chequer of green enclosures and bushy hedgerows of bleak succession of spacious corn fields, these undulating high grounds present the singular feature of a surface painted with riband-like stripes, the straight or bending parallel bands being now beautiful with the bright colouring of pale yellow corn alternated with varied shades of green-cropping and red-brown patches of fallow. Entering upon the district, you find that of the 20,000 acres of upland a large proportion consist of open-field areas of a hundred acres or more, each bounded by small farm enclosures; the open field lying partly on the hills and extending also over portions of the plain. A field sometimes a mile in length is divided into narrow lands or stripes, all abutting upon a road and stretching back in some cases for a quarter of a mile; and on these plots of all breadths from ten to 20 yards or much more, but frequently not exceeding a width of five or six yards, intermixed crops of different kinds grow side by side without any fence or gutter or even a grass boundary between.

In Epworth, out of the 5,500 acres of the parish, 3,400 are parcelled out in these riband-like plots of one rood, half an acre, three roods one acre, and up to two or three acres each. In Haxey the extent of similarly allotted open-field is still greater; and other tracts of this piece-meal cultivation occupy parts of the parishes of Owston, Belton, and Crowle. In the whole district only a few farms of 200 to 400 acres are in existence, while about half the enclosed land is in farms of 20 to 50 acres, and the remainder in holdings of less than ten acres each. The plots are not only separate occupations, but to a great extent also distinct properties; in fact, there are in the isle upwards of 1,400 freeholders having votes for the county. Many of these small proprietors farm their own plots, often scattered in different parts of the open fields; some let their bits of land to tenants, either little farmers or labourers, and the plots let are more numerous than those in the hands of the owners. A large proportion of the land is copyhold.

This plot culture is of very ancient institution; some of the stripes of land having probably preserved their exact limits and site since the Mowbrays granted them to their villeins. But the larger number, known as the new Allotments, were awarded to the commoners in lieu of rights of grazing and other privileges at the commencement of the present century. The lords of the manor or their agents at that time were not unfavourable to the parcelling of the ground in unfenced plots; and an attempt to alter the arrangement at a subsequent date having been defeated, only a few hedges have been planted round plots where by purchase several narrow lands have been thrown together into one property, forming a rectangle of ampler breadth. There is no rule in force to prevent the erection of fences, but the occupiers prefer to work every inch of the ground; and they jealously watch encroachments of the plough or spade, such invasion of a few inches of a neighbour's ground being often accidental or due to the unskilfulness of a workman in guiding his implement. The tape measure passed across a few lands can always settle the true place for the boundary, as the dimensions of each plot by number are preserved in the official parish terrier; and though many disputes arise from time to time, they are commonly concluded without litigation. It is quite possible that the high manuring practised by one man may spread its benefit below ground to at least the fringes of the crops of occupiers flanking him on both sides; and when sowing guano or other bag manure it is customary to hold the hand very low to prevent the valuable fertilizer being blown on to the contiguous occupation. It is certain that injury is often done to neighbours by a bad manager permitting thistles, docks, wild oats, and other weeds to seed. There are works of permanent improvement which these small cultivators perform in common. It might be thought that drainage by steam power must be limited to districts, or considerable estates, or large farms; but in one case at least, where the open-field land lies at a low level, the small husbandmen considered at public meetings a proposal for improved drainage, consented to a plan erected a steam-engine with draining wheel and sluice, cut or deepend main drains, and continue to raise the drain water artificially at considerable annual expense, paying their drainage tax of 2s. to 5s. per acre. In another case a large body of these owners have just agreed to lay down an 8in. pipe drain crossing a long series of stripe lands, in order that the owner of each stripe may lead into it a subsoil drain down the line parting his plot from the next.

Some one pronounced the Isle of Axholme a paradise for lawyers; no doubt with reference to the deed-making, and conveyancing, and will-making inseparable, under existing laws, from the succession, sale, and transfer of such a multiplicity of properties. Land auctions are of very frequent occurrence; and the earth hunger is so great that extravagant biddings are made, and prices given for land adjacent to that of the purchaser beyond all proportion to the cultivable value of such soil in larger parcels. Many yearly servants or ploughmen devote themselves to the saving up of £10 or £20 or so to enable them to buy "a bit in t'field," purchasing perhaps half an acre or more at the rate of £80 up to £120, and in cases even £150, an acre, and mortgaging the estate for the largest part of the purchase money. There are many instances in which, by severe assiduity and the virtue of sobriety and steadiness, for lack of which many failures have been made, the encumbrance has been cleared off in a few years, and the thrifty cultivator has added other slices to his property. Very commonly young men who made a beginning in this way have craved for a larger occupation, and, selling their plots, have become occupiers of small enclosed farms. Many of the open-field lands are owned by artisans and tradesmen, who can boast that they have their four, five, or six acres of land, distributed, perhaps, in several different places, "without a sixpence on it;" and men of this class, though holding so much land that they can perform personally only a small proportion of the manual labour, find less difficulty than the very small plot men in making the business remunerative. Nevertheless, there are some who, mortgaging their land for money at 4 or 5 per cent., continue struggling with their position, working most laboriously and living on the dietary, wearing the dress and possessing the scale of household comforts of ordinary day labourers. Tenants paying £3, £4, or £5 per acre rent are (or have been until the present crisis) in a good position so long as they confine their occupation to their means; but throughout, the temptation is for men to buy or to take more ground than they have capital for. The general testimony is that the men to whom the plots prove of greatest value are labourers with half an acre or three roods, in some cases more, according to the amount of help available from the family. The proceeds from the land make a great addition to the labourer's means without his sacrificing his regular earnings at work done for other people. Another class who do specially well is that of men owning a small plot and a pair of horses, which, after executing the short term of work required on that plot, are employed in ploughing and carting for other farmers.

The legal costs and other charges connected with the transfer of a little property are moderate, and not almost prohibitive of small purchases as they have been sometimes found to be. The title and all expense involved in buying a half acre may come to about 50s., for an acre or large plot perhaps £5. On copyhold land the fine is small and certain, commonly about two guineas, with a 5s. fee. With regard to successions, there are methods known to solicitors by which the copyhold burden is considerably mitigated, such as leaving the estate by will to trustees for the benefit of descendants named in the will, when one "copy" taken for the trustees will suffice till all the descendants named have inherited the property. The ideas of the Isle of Axholme freeholders on entail and settlement go beyond anything which even Thelusson himself ever contemplated. It is said that many of the wills made are curiosities in the extent to which they carry the principle of preserving the little property in land intact for generations. Occasionally a piece of land is divided among the children of a deceased proprietor; but the usual course is to bequeath it to one son, sometimes a favourite heir, but more commonly than otherwise to the youngest son—the elder sons having been already settled in life elsewhere. Payments have generally to be made out of the proceeds of the estate to the other members of the family. Were the law of primogeniture abolished, the small owners would be more careful to provide for the same thing by will; and it has been remarked that they are, of all men, most opposed to an abolition of settlements.

The changes in the number of plots on the open fields in three-quarters of a century have not been very marked; but the tendency is to diminish the number by amalgamation of adjoining stripes by purchase, and thus to make the average size of holding somewhat larger. The system of minute occupation is not extending. No proprietor of a considerable estate has cut up his property into patchwork for the sake of the high prices or high rents which he might realize; excepting that, in this district, as in other localities, there are isolated examples of the purchase of estates by speculators who subdivide and sell them in smaller farms.

It is important to remark that *la petite culture* has not tended to increase the population. As in other purely agricultural districts, the number of inhabitants has remained stationary, with the exception of a trifling immigration of Irish families. The natural increase of the people migrates to the towns.

The open field properties are entirely without buildings of any kind. It would be a waste of good ground to put up a barn or cowshed or pigstye, even to set apart the corner of a plot as a permanent rick-yard; so the largest part of the corncropping has to be carted long distances, an occupier frequently leading to one centre the produce of a number of his scattered plots situated in all directions away from his premises in the village. A few neat and well-constructed buildings for housing cattle and horses, and for storing and preparing food are to be seen, but back-yards and forecourts to cottages, parts of what should be gradens or orchards, and spare spaces, such as the angles where two roads meet, are made to hold the small stacks of wheat, barley, oats, and beans. In very many cases there is no room for setting down a thrashing machine beside the rick, and the stuff has thus to be carted again to a neighbour's yard, where a number of little cultivators arrange to find, say, one or two days' work for a steam thrashing machine. There are also waste or other unoccupied places outside the villages or more conveniently situated close by some of the open fields, where it is the custom for some of the occupiers to stack their corn, each stack belonging to a different man. A considerable portion of the straw is sold, some to farmers, some sent out of the district; and a part is consumed or used as litter, making cattle, horse, or pig manure, which has to be carted back a long average distance to the fields. Live stock is the weakest feature of the patchwork husbandry. A sheep is a rarity in the district; no attempt whatever being made to feed off clover or turnips by small flocks folded on the ground by hurdles. And though almost all the cottagers have their save-alls and manure-makers in the shape of pigs, the cow-keeping and calf-raising, the butter-making, cheese-making, or milk-selling, so much extolled in the *petite culture* of France, Belgium, Denmark, and elsewhere, are comparatively minor accessories of the rural industry of the Isle of Axholme. There is no better milk supply in Epworth, Haxey, or Crowle than in any other agricultural villages. Fat pigs are plentiful; and in every little yard, or in crofts or bits of pasture about the houses, run broods of chickens and ducks. Fruit might engage more attention from the small cultivators; but the subsoil is not well suited for fruit-trees, or otherwise such thrifty men would not have left their lands devoid of even a single apple-tree or pear-tree; and as for gooseberries and currants, the all but shelterless position of the fields is against them; while regular gardening commands little consideration from people whose whole bodily energy has to be expended in the labour of their farms. A flax industry at one time held sway in the district; but it is only old men now who are acquainted with the manipulations of bolling, heckling, and retting. A small extent of flax is grown; but the crop is pulled and sold to Yorkshire manufacturers.

Mangolds, turnips, carrots, and onions are grown for Doncaster and Sheffield markets; and, with good management and diligent weeding, these are very profitable crops. The average yield of carrots and onions is stated at ten tons per acre, as much as 25 tons per acre of carrots having been occasionally obtained. Mangolds are very deficient in bulk of roots this year, though, as a rule, they give a heavy produce, sold off at about 20s. per ton. The turnips are all sold off, and clover also is mown and sold. The principal crops are wheat and potatoes, alternately taken for a long series of years till the land may be considered rather weary of the course; complaints being general that potatoes, the sheet anchor crop of the Axholme cultivators can no longer be relied upon for such yields as were formerly dug up. On the sand loam or fine barley soil, with a stratum of gypsum at various depths below the surface, forming the greater portion of the open field land, an average produce used to be six to eight tons per acre, latterly, a more common yield has been "forty loads of 18 stone," or 4½ tons per acre, of saleable ware, and in the present season the disease has smitten the crops so terribly that probably three-fourths of the tubers are rotten, and many plots of potatoes will be ploughed in. Great crops of wheat yield up to "fourteen loads of three bushels," or 42 bushels per acre, the crops of this year, however, turning out probably a fourth below an average of four quarters per acre. On the clay-loam portion the returns are lower than this. On the warp land, the potatoes, wheat, and beans give a considerably heavier produce. Thus the total production, though great, is by no means enormous, the exports from the district (when animal products are taken into account) probably not exceeding those from large farming under high management.

The spade and fork do not play the important part which might be expected in this miniature farming. The plough accomplishes the principal tillage, a pair of strong horses cutting and turning furrows of 10 inches depth when stubble is being broken up for potatoes. They scarify or grub land for autumn cleaning, they drag, harrow, roll, and drill, they ridge and horse hoe, but the narrowness of the stripes of ground prohibits any crossing by implements, the result being a special difficulty in extirpating root-weeds. This is not a season for judging the degree of cleanliness of any description of farming; couch can be seen flourishing in innumerable places, and seed-bearing thistles and docks show their heads in profusion in the standing corn. But residents in the district note the same differences in management as obtain in larger farming. Scrupulous neatness and devoted mastery of intruding vegetation mark the grounds of many husbandmen; while a less careful or a lazy, slovenly style is perceptible in some other cases. On an average, the cultivation is well done, without that perfection of treatment which is proper to allotments and gardens. Ordinary labour in the Isle commands a wage of about 2s. 9d. per day, with extra pay for special operations, and in hay-time and harvest, when even women earn 6s. or more per day. At various times in the year—as when potato planting, potato lifting, weeding onions, weeding, singling, or taking up turnips and mangold—as well as in harvest, the assistance of boys and girls in the field is indispensable to the business of the small cultivators, whose crops could neither be planted, cleaned, nor secured unless the labour of many hands were available at critical periods, at times which cannot be specified beforehand, and for as long at a spell as may be found requisite. Hence, it would seriously inconvenience, and perhaps ruin, the open-field men were the educational authorities to enforce compliance with School Board by-laws, unless these were made very elastic with regard to attendance.

Prosperous as many of the small owners and occupiers undoubtedly have been, grave fears are felt that the calamity of successive bad corn seasons and a largely destroyed potato crop must ruin a number of the heavily-mortgaged men and throw an unusual area of the open field lands into the market, with a certainty of reduced value of the lots.

Small proprietorship, as illustrated in the Isle of Axholme, has its dark as well as bright side. Without grazing to fall back upon, the open field cultivators are in greater straits than the tenants of small farms who follow a mixed husbandry; and at such a time as this they feel keenly the truth that while a landlord can remit, if need be, a moiety of his rent, a mortgagee or a claimant under settlement must be met in full.

The *Times* publishes the following article on the subject:—

In another column will be found the description of an ancient and still flourishing example of that small husbandry which many Englishmen wish to see revived or ingrafted into our own agriculture. The description is neither from any remote corner of the Continent, nor by the pen of some sentimental tourist who has seen a pretty picture abroad and wants to bring it home. The writer has long made it his special business to inquire into the most profitable management of poultry, and other products of the small holding. The locality is the Isle of Axholme, unknown to tourists, out of everybody's way, but full of interest in its geographical, historical, and social conditions. It lies between Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and what may be called the mainland of Lincolnshire, between the Trent and the old channel of the Don. It consists of some low uplands surrounded by a broad belt of fields reclaimed from the tidal waters of these two rivers and of the Humber. In our early history it was distinguished by the almost savage independence of the population. It was then really an island and hard to approach. By and by Dutch immigrants brought their science, their patient industry, united several islands into one, and greatly enlarged the whole area of cultivation by circumscribing the range of the tidal waters. The whole story is that of some island at the mouth of the Rhine, once peopled by the Sicambri, afterwards by engineers. The process of reclaiming from the Trent waters can hardly be said to have finished yet. At least, a very few years ago the tide was admitted into large areas surrounded by dikes, allowed to remain till it had deposited its mud, or warp, and then let out, to be replaced by new water, equally charged with the fertilizing ingredient. It is not a residential district. It boasts no nobility, not even gentry; no parks and mansions. Neither the land nor the people on it are of that quality. The Mowbrays were once the great people there, but the very name has dwindled to the first syllable. The community has always been to a certain extent self-governing, self-containing, and avoiding the extremes; struggling not without success for existence, competency, and respectability. From a little distance, or from the deck of a Trent steamer at high tide, may be seen two or three churches standing out a little from the flat. One of these is Epworth, the birthplace of John Wesley. It was there, among a middle folk that knew not either great or small, but that knew how to deal with waste waters, and swamps, and weeds, and had also some foreign traditions, that Wesley conceived his operation upon the great dismal swamp of the Church of England. He did it in his own way, as circumstances allowed, and as the means offered themselves. The result of his spiritual labour was something not very much above the mud and tide; not very beautiful or picturesque; not a city on a hill, not a resort for pilgrims, princes, or tourists; indeed, very much such a modest and useful creation as that described in our columns to-day. Our readers will agree with us, we believe, in thinking the example worth a careful study. If this be a fair instance of small husbandry, small properties and holdings, then we are disposed to think that, while it has high claims to respect and a certain degree of admiration, it presents no very strong reason for arresting and revolutionizing the natural and existing course of things elsewhere in order to make all England as much as possible like the Isle of Axholme.

The circumstances of the "Isle" are favourable for small husbandry. Surrounded by navigable rivers and canals, it has now the benefit of railways. It is near the great port of Hull and the populous cities of the West Riding. As long ago as the beginning of this century it was sending large cargoes of potatoes to London by the sea. If the weather was adverse, the potatoes might heat or be spoilt by delay, but people were making their fortunes by the trade; and so eager were they at it that they reserved the inferior potatoes for their own use. For their dairy and garden produce and their poultry they were nearer their market than the farmers of the Yorkshire wolds. The Continental war had given a great impetus to the cultivation of flax. They rotted it in the drains traversing the district in all directions, keeping the flax in the water by sods; and the process yielded an abundant crop of eels, which lay on the top, stupefied by the rotting flax, and became an easy prey to the first passerby. There were windmills for crushing the seed in all directions. Time has made considerable changes here. The market for small produce has immensely improved, but flax is got elsewhere, and potatoes are no longer to be depended on. That failure and the deficient wheat crop, we are told, will prove ruinous this season. At the early date we refer to there was grown much barley and rye for the cheaper kinds of bread, and there would not be so much attempt to grow wheat in frequent succession. Considering the extreme economy with which every inch of ground was used, even to the great hindrance of work and to the want of room for ricks, machines, or common outbuildings, and the absence of hedgerows, it is probable that as much was got out of the land as would have been got by large farmers with capital and machinery. But we are told the people cannot afford space for fruit trees, or apparently for anything beyond the necessities of life and of business. To make their rent and pay their way; to satisfy the lender or the mortgagee, to redeem their own plot or complete the purchase of another, they not only labour much harder than "labourers" would do, but sacrifice very much that redeems toil from its wearisome and grinding monotony. They seem to be always in the mire, and always with their shoulders to the wheel; and this year they seem to be coming in for even more than their share of the bad season. They can have nothing to do with sheep, which does not signify. They have no timber, which also is a matter of indifference, as they seem to want no posts, rails and gates, or even fuel, being handy for the coalfields. They have thoroughly accommodated themselves to their condition, and perhaps a visit to their homesteads and allotments might be of service to the agriculturists who spend thousands a year in the attempt to make a bad soil as fertile as a good one, or to combine rural beauty with economic success. The soil is generally good, and enables even the chemical manure to do justice to itself, though it is sometimes blown out of one man's land into another's, while even underground there is the same process of injurious abstraction. So near are matters ran that the boundaries between property and property are not always expressed on the surface. As geometry is said to have been invented by the annual measurement of Egyptian holdings after the receding of the Nile, so every now and then it is necessary that a tape be drawn across the holdings to ascertain where one holding ends and another begins. Under these circumstances a careful cultivator is apt to be at the mercy of a careless one. He gets rid of all his own weeds, but has the benefit of his neighbour's thistledown, wild oats, and other plagues. The general spirit is described as most neighbourly. They put their heads together and agree to a drain or anything else requiring co-operation. But there is inevitable waste of power. Everything must be cleared from the soil and brought home. If a man has half-a-dozen bits of land in different directions, he has to send out to them all, far or near, and bring the harvest to one place. The small people have to hire horses, waggons, and ploughs. They have no sentimental preference of the spade to the plough—no wish to fall back to where Aryan civilization is said to have begun. But the plough has not fair scope in a half-acre. If it is much longer one way than another, then there can be no cross ploughing, and the weeds will never be eradicated. In the face of all this, ten or twenty thousand acres under a vast counterpane of various crops, with even the joinings hardly visible, is a sight to be seen, in this country at least.

What are the moral results? Particoloured, of course, as all moral results are, but such as might be expected. The people of the Isle of Axholme have a great name in the North for energy, perseverance, ingenuity, and a resolution never to be beaten. Every one of them has a hard job in hand, for if he gets through one he immediately undertakes another. The enormous price paid for land, and land alone, is the measure of the tenacity with which it is held, and the cupidity with which it is sought. For this men will strain every nerve, and abstain from every indulgence. They must, for they are mostly in debt, and, as is well observed, while a landlord sometimes remits, the moneylender never does. Sometimes a man, a little wiser than his neighbours, will try to make money in some other way, and so purchase what he never could by the profits of farming. At the beginning of this century many of them were concerned in the warping operations described above, while others had shares in the Hull whalers, or speculated, to their loss, in tallow. Generally, the final goal of ambition was to enlarge their patrimony. Either by success or by failure, the more adventurous, often the older, members of the family became separated from the soil, followed their own potatoes to the metropolis, found openings there, and became rich men, or not, as might be. Wherever they came, they were still the men that had conquered river and sea and made the dry land appear, and felt they could call the land their own creation. But it was not without a struggle that many left home. It was, as it no doubt still is, common to find the father, or the widowed mother, still in possession of the ground on which her "bairns" of fifty or sixty are working as common labourers. That is not an arrangement conducive to high morality, for "bairns" of that age, without wives and homes of their own, are apt to be either saint or sinners. The first of our living poets has described a Lincolnshire farmer. He was evidently not of the Isle of Axholme; but he might have been. It is not a breed for statesmen and Legislatures to cultivate with much cost and pains. The truth is, it can hold its own. In one point, we are told, it is holding its own more resolutely and successfully than the farmers of the South of England can attempt to do. We gather that the requirements of the Elementary Education Act are not much attended to in the Isle of Axholme when they interfere with the extirpation of weeds, and other work of which youthful fingers are capable. Whether that little difficulty be to the credit of *La Petite Culture* we leave its admirers to settle with the advanced educationists.

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